

THE STEEL COMBINE.

GIGANTIC CONCERN SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NEVER BEFORE SEEN.

Tremendous Capitalization of the New Concern—Figures Now Given for the First Time—Interests Involved—Touch on Every Department of Industry.

There is no doubt that the report that the Carnegie Steel Company is an unimpaired success, although the most important conditions upon which it is based have not yet been made public. It is stated that Carnegie will receive \$1,500,000 for each \$100,000 share of the stock and that minority holders who desire to sell will be bought out at the same rate. From this it may be inferred that Carnegie is getting with his whole stock, amounting to \$84,375,000, and will receive therefor the sum of \$126,562,500 in cash or acceptable securities. He will, moreover, preserve his bonds, which are equal in amount to his stock, so that the wealth represented by the cash and bonds involved in this operation, totals up \$212,500,000, leaving aside all his other possessions, which no doubt represent also quite a number of millions.

The distribution of the stock of the Carnegie Company at the time this company was organized last spring, was given as follows:

Andrew Carnegie	\$86,375,000
Henry Clay Frick	17,225,000
Henry C. Frick	15,184,000
Charles M. Schwab	18,325,000
Francis P. Jones	1,425,000
William M. Wilson	2,825,000
Lawrence C. Drury	2,053,000
Thomas M. Ryan	884,000
D. M. Clark	884,000
James G. Thompson	884,000
Andrew M. McDonald	810,000
John Walker	705,000
And 23 others whose holdings, varying from \$74,000 to \$12,500, make a total of	5,311,000
Total	\$107,000,000

The \$100,000,000 of bonds of the company were owned by the above parties, respectively, in the same amounts as the stock.

The immediate object of Pierpont Morgan in buying out Carnegie was to consolidate in fact—though not in name, for the present—the two great trusts whose list was taken yesterday. In our news columns, taken together, these two great concerns have a capital of \$254,353,000 in preferred stock and \$447,474,300 in common stock, making in the aggregate a capital stock of \$701,827,300. Had this must be added the capital represented by bonds already issued, as follows:

Carnegie Steel Co.	\$100,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	26,800,000
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	5,625,000
National Steel Co.	2,511,000
Total	\$135,211,000

But the ultimate purpose of the great trust is evident to consolidate the whole steel industry of the United States, and with this end in view he is said to be engaged in negotiations with a number of other companies, which, if they remained in their present state of isolation, would soon find themselves unable to resist the competitive pressure of his combination. In the following table we give the names of those companies with their respective amounts of preferred and common stock:

Preferred.	Common.
Pa. Steel Co. S. & L.	\$ 5,000,000
Colo. Fuel Co.	2,000,000
Lac. & S. Co.	25,000,000
Beth. Steel Co.	15,000,000
Can. Steel Co.	10,000,000
Fluor. & L. Co.	20,000,000
Crucible Co.	25,000,000
Rep. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	17,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
U. S. C. I. P.	15,000,000
T. & L. & L. Co.	25,000,000
Glass S. & L.	10,000,000
Emp. L. & S. Co.	2,500,000
Total	\$111,000,000

It must be noted, furthermore, that the bonds issued by the above companies amount to \$205,550,000.

THE TOTAL COMBINE CONTEMPORATED BY MR. MORGAN ALREADY FOOTS UP, THEREFORE, A GRAND TOTAL IN STOCK AND BONDS OF \$1,308,750,000.

It may now be of interest to cast a look upon the following table, which shows the present capacity of production of the various concerns which Mr. Morgan expects to amalgamate:

Company	Tons.
Morgan Companies	3,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	1,250,000
National Tube Co.	1,000,000
Am. Bridge Co.	800,000
Am. Steel and Wire Co.	1,500,000
Pressed Steel Car Co.	425,000
National Steel Co.	1,700,000
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	1,000,000
Am. Tin Plate Co.	450,000
Am. Sheet Steel Co.	450,000
Total Morgan Companies	12,575,000

Company	Tons.
Penn. Steel Co.	850,000
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	500,000
Lackawanna I. & S. Co.	600,000
Bethlehem Steel Co.	500,000
Cambria Steel Co.	750,000
Jones & Laughlin's	600,000
Rep. Iron & Steel	1,250,000
Crucible Steel Co.	250,000
Am. Cast Iron Pipe	1,000,000
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	450,000
Tecon. Cast Iron & R. R.	850,000
Steele-Shelton R. & T.	450,000
Empire I. & S. Co.	275,000
Am. Iron & Steel	150,000
Total miscellaneous	8,925,000
Grand Total 24 companies	21,000,000

MEANING OF REFORM.

SCHEME TO LEAD DISSATISFIED LABOR INTO BLIND ALLEYS.

The Reformer and His Reforms a Necessary Adjunct to Capitalism—Object is to Keep Labor in Ignorance of Its True Interests—A Case in Point.

At Linnaea Hall, 310 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn last Sunday afternoon, the Scandinavian Socialist Club held a well attended meeting.

The meeting was for agitation purposes and the speaker was Arthur Keep, who spoke on "Reform and Labor Politics."

The audience paid close attention to the speaker and gave him an ovation at the end.

The speaker started out by stating that the reformer and his reforms were a necessary adjunct to the capitalist system. Under this system the workingman is a slave. It is only slaves that are bought and sold. Merchandise is something that can be bought and sold: No free man can be bought or sold.

The capitalist class only keeps its supremacy by keeping the workers ignorant. That is the first duty of the capitalist class. Once the working class become intelligent they will know what it is that keeps them in slavery, and knowing that will abolish the capitalist system by voting for themselves. This the capitalist class fears. So, whenever there are signs of unrest among the workers, evidence shown of a desire to hunt out the cause of misery, poverty and vice, the capitalist class needs the reformer for the purpose of heading off real effort and leading it into blind alleys.

The reformer is one who is eternally telling us what we already know, eternally telling us we haven't enough fresh air, enough parks, enough freedom from vice, and never telling us we haven't enough freedom from the cause of vice—capitalism. Tammany is, in their estimation, the only thing to be killed, it and it alone, is the cause of all crime; it, and it alone, encourages vice, poverty, and crime; it, and it alone, gets wealthy of the blame of women's misery of children, and the poverty of men.

Yet take the "lean ideal" reformer, Bishop, what is true of Tammany is true of him. His salary is paid out of the money wrung from prostitutes in the shape of rent paid to Trinity Church. His salary is paid out of the money robbed from children and men by J. Pierpont Morgan, the chief support of St. George's Church. Vice, crime and poverty support Potter, they are the breath of his nostrils, he exudes vice, crime and poverty at every pore—he is THE reformer.

All reformers are either visionaries or hypocrites—mostly hypocrites. Too long have we of the working class been the sport and prey of the visionaries. Let us bring down on the head of Capitalism, the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and thus abolish slavery with its reforms, vice, crime and poverty.

THE ABSURD BLUE LABEL.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 16.—The pure and simple cigarmakers Local 278 ordered a strike in the London Cigar Factory two weeks ago. "This is the way it came about: Six months ago the proprietors of the said factory applied for the Blue Label, got it, and ran a union shop; then found out that they could not compete with the other factory, or at least they said so. So they notified the union that they would discontinue the use of the label. These so-called union men did not go out then, but kept on working two weeks or thereabout, and then behold, the great and only great, organized scabbers Gompers, Perkins, and Strasser in their den on strike in said factory. Now this great organization of intellects permit a great many of their members to work in every other cigar factory in the city for less wages than the London Cigar Factory was willing to pay them. They were going to compel the said factory to use the Blue Label or put them out of business; just think of a pure and simple union putting their Brother Capitalist out of business. How unjust, when this so-called union upholds this present system! Now this Local Union 278 got some of the apprentices to go out with them, giving them to understand that they would give them \$3 a week, but when the week ended, there was no money for the apprentices, so they returned to work with a good lesson taught them that the pure and simple union is rotten. Now, as things are at present, any man put one more disaster to the pure and simple record, as there are 20 or 40 working there now, and a great many more anxious to get work there, as they get a better price than at most of the cigar factories here.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Cigarmakers' Alliance, Local 240, S. T. & L. A.

"SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME."

Kangaroos Helpless at Home, Look for a Cuban Plantation to Buck Sugar Trust.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.—Western Massachusetts Social Democrats, including National Secretary William Butcher, have formed a stock company to buy 3,000 acres of land in Cuba for a sugar plantation. The capital stock is to be \$50,000, which is nearly all pledged, \$10,000 being subscribed at a meeting in Cooley's hotel last night.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Report of the Entertainment Committee.

A regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Tuesday evening last at 24 New Beade street, Comrade Mahland presiding.

Further arrangements were being made by the committee for the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 17, at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. On account of the elaborateness with which the programme is being brought out, it was impossible for the various sub-committees to give a full and detailed report of their doings. Suffice to say that this festival will surpass all former festivals given under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party.

Mr. T. Zaveloff, violinist, a member of the Danubius Orchestra, who was mainly instrumental in securing the New York Symphony Orchestra for our next entertainment, is aiding the committee greatly in arranging the musical programme. Those who know Mr. Zaveloff will readily realize the value of the musical programme at our next entertainment; some will be published in the DAILY PEOPLE in the next few days. The vaudeville part of our entertainment will also be better than ever before, the sub-committees are busily engaged in securing the best talent obtainable for the occasion; last but not least the bazaar and fair to take place after the concert and vaudeville performance, promises to be richer than ever, and the donations that are already pouring in, costlier than anything formerly seen at a workmen's gathering. All donations will be in the very near future be acknowledged in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE. Members of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are again reminded that a beautiful prison banner will be given by the Women's Auxiliary to the district of the S. L. P. or the local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance giving the highest number of tickets. The organizations who have captured the prize on former occasions will be barred from this contest.

It is to be hoped that the various districts and sympathetic organizations of the Socialist Labor Party will now go into this contest for all it is worth, for besides having the distinction of winning a banner emblematic of the class-conscious workmen throughout the world, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done all that could be done to promote and insure the material well-being of the daily mouthpiece of the S. L. P. that so valiantly is fighting the battles of the downtrodden workmen in the English speaking world. Comrades and friends should also bear in mind the gathering of "ads" at one dollar per one inch, single column for the special edition of March 17. Over 100,000 copies of the "uncompromising foe of labor's oppressors" will be spread in a systematic manner among the workmen of Greater New York, which is surely certain to be beneficial to the advertisers. Besides that extraordinary large issue of the DAILY PEOPLE will appear brighter and larger than ever. Sixteen pages of reading matter, every word of which will mean a dagger in the heart of the labor fakir. Sixteen pages, every word of which will be a torch lighting the way toward the emancipation of our class from wage-slavery. To work! ye grave diggers of the capitalist system. Sell all the tickets you can, gather advertisements for the special edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, and send in your donations for the bazaar and fair of the Women's Auxiliary.

Imprisoned in a Burning Mine.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Feb. 17.—News reached here yesterday of the terrible experience of forty miners, who were imprisoned for four hours last evening in a burning mine at Lindentree, nine miles north of here. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline, which set fire to the timbers in the mouth of the mine. The miners were in terror when they found egress from the mine cut off and the mine filling with smoke. The miners set out about extinguishing the flames, however, and for four hours the forty men carried water in their tin buckets and threw it on the flames. In the meantime a rescuing party had been organized in the village and fought the flames from the outside. None of the imprisoned miners were injured, but all showed the effects of the terrible ordeal.

The New Steel Company.

Arrangements for the organization of the steel company which will combine the leading steel-making concerns of the United States are now so far advanced that the incorporation papers are being drawn up. The capitalization of the company will be \$80,000,000, although the exact amount could not be positively learned yesterday. It is likely that the company will be called the United States Steel Company.

The companies that are to go into the combination with the amount of their capital stock outstanding so far as known, are the following:

Carnegie Steel Company	\$100,000,000
Federal Steel Company	30,745,000
Am. Steel and Wire Co.	30,000,000
National Tube Company	80,000,000
American Bridge Company	70,000,000
National Steel Company	50,000,000
Am. Sheet Steel Company	40,000,000
Am. Tin Plate Company	40,325,000
Am. Steel Hoop Company	33,000,000
Total	\$687,070,000

Capital Takes All the Risk!

The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially by those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

"WORSE THAN SLAVERY."

SUCH ARE THE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ignorant Negroes, and Even Women and Children Are Imprisoned on a Labor Contract—Horrible Disclosures the Outcome of a Murder Trial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 16.—A trial in a murder case in Anderson has developed a sensation that has startled the State. Judge Bennett has called an extra session of the court to meet on March 7, at which the Grand Jury has been ordered to report. In charging the Grand Jury the judge said:

"I wish to bring to your attention the stockade scandal to which I called your attention on Monday. At that time it was only a matter of rumor. Since then the case of the State against Newell, charged with murder, has been tried, and during the progress of the trial it was developed from the testimony that the deceased, Will Hull, had been killed while in Newell's stockade. To the astonishment of the court it was shown that he was not there as a convict, but was there under a so-called contract to labor on the farm. It seems that he was charged by Newell with violation of a labor contract, that Newell swore out a warrant for his arrest before Magistrate James J. Gillmer; that the magistrate issued the warrant, placed it in the hands of Newell as a deputy, and that Newell thus deputized and accompanied by a sheriff's constable, Dillingham, went to the home of Will Hull and arrested him. It appears that they did not take him to jail and so far as the testimony shows, that was the end of the process of the law.

"Instead of being taken to the jail, as he ought to have been under the warrant of arrest, by some strange procedure he was taken to Newell's stockade, where it seems that Newell had some eighteen convicts at work on his farm. So, gentlemen, here was a poor negro taken from his wife and children under a pretext of arrest. The machinery of the law was used to seize him, take him from his home and put him in a convict's stockade and work him like a convict without process of the law. He was under no sentence of the court. He had not been tried. The testimony showed that he was guarded like a convict, made to labor like a convict and treated in all respects like a convict. And, indeed, the manner of his death would seem to indicate that it was in an effort to leave this convict camp that he was shot, as a felon might be shot in endeavoring to escape the sentence of the law.

"This is a serious matter and I charge you it is your duty to make a thorough investigation of this case. You will bring before you the magistrate that issued the warrant and the constables that executed it. You have the power to send for persons and papers and you will only be doing your duty in making a thorough investigation and reporting upon this treatment of Will Hull.

"I hold in my hand a printed form of contract entitled, 'State of South Carolina county of Anderson; contract and agreement for labor on farm.' Listen to some of the terms of this contract:

"I agree at all times to be subject to the orders and commands of said landlord or his agents. He shall have a right to use such force as he or his agents may deem necessary to require me to remain on his farm and perform good and satisfactory services."

"It is currently reported that the lash is freely applied under this provision of the contract.

"Listen again: 'He shall have the right to lock me up for safe keeping.' 'Here the poor laborer gives the landlord the power to imprison him.

"Again: 'He shall have the right to work me under the rules and regulations of his farm.'"

"Again: 'And if I should leave his farm or run away he shall have the right to offer and pay a reward of not exceeding \$25 for my capture and return, together with the expense of same, which amount so advanced, together with any indebtedness I may owe at the expiration of above time, I agree to work under all the rules and regulations of his contract at same wages as above.'"

"If this were a statute providing for the capture and return of runaway slaves or escaped felons it would not be difficult to understand. But this is one of the terms and conditions in a so-called contract and agreement to labor on farms in Anderson county. By such terms and conditions it is manifest that poor ignorant negroes are subjected to a state that is worse than slavery. I doubt if there ever was such a contract framed or devised or conceived before in any civilized or Christian community.

"No court would attempt to enforce it. It is contra bonos mores, against the public good and utterly null and void. No free man in this commonwealth can be permitted, even if he desired to do so, to barter away his liberty and make himself a mere chattel. And that is what this contract attempts to do, for the last stipulation in it reads:

"The said landlord shall have the right to transfer his interest in this contract to any other party and I agree to continue work for said assignee, same

MAUD CONNE SPEAKS

TO A SMALL AUDIENCE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Major McBride Also Speaks and Accuses Forebore Rebellion—Miss Gonne's Speech a Middle Class Sputter, Filled With Bombastic Phrases.

At the Academy of Music last Sunday night an audience, which half filled the house, gathered to listen to Major John McBride, late of the Irish Brigade in the Transvaal, and Miss Maud Gonne speak.

The meeting did not begin until twenty minutes to nine and the chairman, Daniel F. Colohan, took up over fifteen minutes with "remarks."

The chairman was a good speaker and early struck the note of the evening, forbidding resistance to English power and a total severance of Ireland as a nation from England.

Major McBride's forte seems to be anything but modesty, as he dilated upon his half-brother's escapes from death during the war in the Transvaal. His speech was a tiresome recitation of details and was saved only by his peroration, which breathed defiance to England. He also struck the note of force and sneered at parliamentarianism. In fact, the whole meeting seemed to be an attempt to revivify the Fenian Brotherhood. Ireland could only be freed by resorting to actual physical conflict with her hereditary foe.

Sent on the stage were several Irish skimmers of the working class Irish, but the "main guys," such as Recorder Goff, City Attorney Whalen and the other leading lights were noticeable by their absence.

Miss Gonne began by stating that the hour of Ireland's destiny had arrived, and that she had come here again to arouse the spirit of love for Ireland and the Irish at home, who were living in misery and sorrow, weighed down by the oppression of England, in the Irish boys, who lived comfortably and happily in this free land.

Then she paid her respects to the parliamentarians, who had said: "Give us your votes; elect us to parliament and we will free you." A century of parliamentarianism had shown that it was a humbug and a sham. Since the accession of Victoria Ireland had lost over a third of her population and the taxes had been raised \$3 per head.

All the talking of England's power had led insensibly to the Irish accepting it as a settled fact that England's power was too strong to be overcome and Ireland was settling down to an acceptance of slavery.

As an instance of what parliamentarianism had done, or had not done, Miss Gonne said that while Ireland was a cattle raising country, the English soldiers, located there as a garrison, were fed on beef imported from England.

Miss Gonne confounded forebore rebellion with revolution and said that the Irish could only free themselves by revolutionary action, meaning armed rebellion.

She drew a harrowing picture of conditions existing in Ireland, and then went on to state what she advocates as a remedy or remedies for the removal of those conditions.

When she struck that point she went to pieces and showed how little she knew, or what a clever fakir she is. She said the first great necessity was to check emigration; the second was to spread a knowledge of the Irish language among the people; the third thing to do was to boycott English goods. This last Miss Gonne admitted was difficult, but could perhaps be done.

The rest of her speech was mere middle class drivel, interspersed with appeals to Irish patriotism, and a call to arms.

Not once did she make any distinction between the working class of Ireland and the shop-keeping class of pluto-ratic class of Irish who shout "Ireland for the Irish," meaning that they want to have free scope to skin the Irish worker in Ireland, as the Irish capitalist in this country skins the Irish worker. In fact, in all her remarks she showed that she understood as much about the Irish workingman as does the Irish factory owner and contractor in this country. That much and no more. Her cry for a united Ireland is the cry of the wolf to be left alone with its prey. God save Ireland from its Joans of Arc, should be the cry of the Irish proletariat, if she is a specimen of them.

A peculiar example of Miss Gonne's thrift and business acumen was the selling of her photographs by men at the doors of the theatre.

PRODDING CHINA.

Emperor Given Eight Days in Which to Issue Edicts.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Peking says Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed the legations that the court agrees to inflict the punishments demanded.

PEKIN, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts. In the meantime, the military continue preparations for the expedition, the intention being to send out six columns of troops, two columns leaving Peking, Tientsin and Pao-Ting-Fu, respectively.

Count von Waldersee believes that eight days' rations will be ample for the columns to take with them, as the lines of communication will be open and fresh supplies will be obtainable.

It is reported that if the present negotiations prove unsuccessful the warships of some of the powers will seize Chefoo, Canton and other places, as soon as the winter is over.

THE STEEL COMBINE.

GIGANTIC CONCERN SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NEVER BEFORE SEEN.

Tremendous Capitalization of the New Concern—Figures Now Given for the First Time—Interests Involved—Touch on Every Department of Industry.

There is no doubt that the report that the Carnegie Steel Company is an unimpaired success, although the most important conditions upon which it is based have not yet been made public. It is stated that Carnegie will receive \$1,500,000 for each \$100,000 share of the stock and that minority holders who desire to sell will be bought out at the same rate. From this it may be inferred that Carnegie is getting with his whole stock, amounting to \$84,375,000, and will receive therefor the sum of \$126,562,500 in cash or acceptable securities. He will, moreover, preserve his bonds, which are equal in amount to his stock, so that the wealth represented by the cash and bonds involved in this operation, totals up \$212,500,000, leaving aside all his other possessions, which no doubt represent also quite a number of millions.

The distribution of the stock of the Carnegie Company at the time this company was organized last spring, was given as follows:

Andrew Carnegie	\$86,375,000
Henry Clay Frick	17,225,000
Henry C. Frick	15,184,000
Charles M. Schwab	18,325,000
Francis P. Jones	1,425,000
William M. Wilson	2,825,000
Lawrence C. Drury	2,053,000
Thomas M. Ryan	884,000
D. M. Clark	884,000
James G. Thompson	884,000
Andrew M. McDonald	810,000
John Walker	705,000
And 23 others whose holdings, varying from \$74,000 to \$12,500, make a total of	5,311,000
Total	\$107,000,000

The \$100,000,000 of bonds of the company were owned by the above parties, respectively, in the same amounts as the stock.

The immediate object of Pierpont Morgan in buying out Carnegie was to consolidate in fact—though not in name, for the present—the two great trusts whose list was taken yesterday. In our news columns, taken together, these two great concerns have a capital of \$254,353,000 in preferred stock and \$447,474,300 in common stock, making in the aggregate a capital stock of \$701,827,300. Had this must be added the capital represented by bonds already issued, as follows:

Carnegie Steel Co.	\$100,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	26,800,000
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	5,625,000
National Steel Co.	2,511,000
Total	\$135,211,000

But the ultimate purpose of the great trust is evident to consolidate the whole steel industry of the United States, and with this end in view he is said to be engaged in negotiations with a number of other companies, which, if they remained in their present state of isolation, would soon find themselves unable to resist the competitive pressure of his combination. In the following table we give the names of those companies with their respective amounts of preferred and common stock:

Preferred.	Common.
Pa. Steel Co. S. & L.	\$ 5,000,000
Colo. Fuel Co.	2,000,000
Lac. & S. Co.	25,000,000
Beth. Steel Co.	15,000,000
Can. Steel Co.	10,000,000
Fluor. & L. Co.	20,000,000
Crucible Co.	25,000,000
Rep. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	17,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
U. S. C. I. P.	15,000,000
T. & L. & L. Co.	25,000,000
Glass S. & L.	10,000,000
Emp. L. & S. Co.	2,500,000
Total	\$111,000,000

It must be noted, furthermore, that the bonds issued by the above companies amount to \$205,550,000.

THE TOTAL COMBINE CONTEMPORATED BY MR. MORGAN ALREADY FOOTS UP, THEREFORE, A GRAND TOTAL IN STOCK AND BONDS OF \$1,308,750,000.

It may now be of interest to cast a look upon the following table, which shows the present capacity of production of the various concerns which Mr. Morgan expects to amalgamate:

Company	Tons.
Morgan Companies	3,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	1,250,000
National Tube Co.	1,000,000
Am. Bridge Co.	800,000
Am. Steel and Wire Co.	1,500,000
Pressed Steel Car Co.	425,000
National Steel Co.	1,700,000
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	1,000,000
Am. Tin Plate Co.	450,000
Am. Sheet Steel Co.	450,000
Total Morgan Companies	12,575,000

LIGHT INTO DARKNESS.

MAX-FORKER REDEEMS "VOLKZEITUNG" DUPE.

Desire All Kangaroo Social Democratic Intimidation, a Meeting of the S. L. P. Is Held in Hoboken Which Results in a Complete Smash-up of the "Volkzeitung" Seal Crew—S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Come Out With Flying Colors.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 17.—A remarkable meeting was held this afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, the trusting place of the Kangaroos, or "Volkzeitung" followers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, with Max Forker as the speaker, and was conducted in German.

Just as soon as the Kangaroo organization learned that the hall had been hired by the S. L. P., and, worst of all, that Max Forker was to speak to the Germans, measures were set on foot to prevent the meeting from taking place. A series of attempts were made to intimidate the hall keeper. Failing in this, the "Volkzeitung" agents sought to keep the audience away by the sedulous circulation of rumors that there "would be trouble" if the S. T. & L. A. was mentioned, or the "Volkzeitung" attacked. They failed in this too. Over 100 German workmen, exclusive of the "Volkzeitung" agents turned up, filling the hall fully, and no trouble occurred, except for the Kangaroos, who got a moral thrashing such as they will not soon forget.

Forker spoke with the virility and straightforwardness that is characteristic of the S. L. P. speaker. He started by saying that the S. L. P. needed MEN, MILITANTS, not half fellows well met to merely sing and play cards. He outlined the development of capitalism on the one hand, the downward slide of the pure and simple Trade Union on the other. He exemplified the development of pure and simple unionism together with its scamp crew of Labor Fakirs, leopards, giving scores of illustrations, and he reached the climax on this line of argument, by citing the traitorous, corrupt and scabby conduct of the "Volkzeitung" during the late cigarmakers strike which the Fakirs were keeping up to fester their nests. He read the document, known to our readers, which was recently issued by the "borers from within" giving away in detail the whole swindle and published by the "Volkzeitung," and he compared that conduct with the conduct adopted upon the subject by the DAILY PEOPLE. At the time it was important to strike the note of warning, so as to save the rank and file of the strikers from the sufferings they underwent, and save the rank and file of the union and other workmen from being led, the "Volkzeitung" and its Kangaroo "borers from within," all of whom were well informed of what was going on, not only kept silence, but whooped it up for the Organized Scabbery that the strike, and only now, when it was a question of promoting a "borer from within" to a job in the Union, did they and their "Volkzeitung" come out with the truth. The DAILY PEOPLE, on the contrary, backed by the S. L. P. and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance speakers, exposed the scabby swindle from the start, and stood by the workmen.

Soon after Forker had started, ripples of applause broke out sporadically from the audience. The applause continued increasing in frequency and loudness. When the passage was reached of the contrast between the "Volkzeitung" and the DAILY PEOPLE the applause was terrific. The audience, consisting mainly of workmen who derived their whole information from the "Volkzeitung," was deeply stirred. Forker had substantiated every point with printed documents.

He proceeded to prove that the hostility of the Labor Fakirs for the S. L. P. antedated the founding of the Alliance, and he proceeded to show how the "Volkzeitung" recognized what mischief these Fakirs and their organization were doing in the Labor Movement. He did this by a large number of citations that he called upon the heads of the "Volkzeitung" and all the "borers from within" to back the fact that they were now knowingly betraying the Working Class. I have no time to translate, or even cite all the passages read from the "Volkzeitung" of a few years ago and contrasted with its present utterances. A few will give an idea.

Forker read the following passage from an article by the late Dr. Donald, editor of the "Volkzeitung," published in the Party's German organ on July 31, 1890:

"The organizations which have long been in existence, have for their only aim the combating of wrongs that occur in their own narrow circle, and care for nothing else. The system under which they vegetate does no longer fit present conditions. Hence there are folks, to whom the general welfare does not lie as close to their hearts as the desire to make themselves safe and to influence their transactions. SUCH PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO KEEP UP THE SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLES THEM TO RE-GOVERN LEADERS IN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ALL PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS, THAT ARISE IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, ARE FORGOTTEN IN ALL WAYS; THEY ARE SOUGHT TO BE MADE HATEFUL BY LIES AND CALUMNIES AND THEIR ENDEAVORS IN BE-

HALE OF THEIR CLASS, ARE HAMPERED.

"That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of the times."

Some Kangaroos here began to slip out of the hall. Dr. Donald, known to all the Germans, was felt to have been photographed the present calumnies and corrupt attitude of the "Volkzeitung" to perfection.

Forker went on quoting articles from the columns of the "Volkzeitung" itself. He quoted the following editorial of the "Volkzeitung" of December 22, 1895:

"What hope do the pure and simple trade unionists hold out, with their pure and simple unionism, to the workingman? Only the continuation, for an indefinite period, of the system of wage slavery. But relief cannot be brought to this system by exclusive trade union action. The effects of the system itself, render that ever more hopeless."

"With so comfortable a programme neither can the masses of the workingmen, who, for years have been sunk in apathy, be shaken up, nor can those individuals who are still in the ranks of the labor movement be protected against a like demoralization."

He then quoted the following signed article on the C. L. U. by Julius Grunzig, who now is a barker for that same body, the article having appeared in the "Socialist" of July 9, 1890:

"The old Central Labor Union, famed by the bootling tendencies of some of its members, by the reactionary backwardness of others, and, in general by the mutually conflicting and heterogeneous elements, held together by a clumsy order of business, has done NOTHING for the workmen. Indeed, it could do nothing. It was played on the wholly unwholesome theory that men, who, in all other fields stand hostile toward each other, can be driven together upon a purely trade union field. The common economic interests are certainly of power, but they are incapable of power, overcoming such opposition. Hence, the stagnation of the Central Labor Union is condemned."

The next article that Forker read out of the "Volkzeitung" was the speech made by Fred Long, now a "borer from within," at the S. L. P. convention. It was as follows:

"It seems that the pure and simple want to make us believe that what old style trade unionism has done is something wonderful. What, however, is the actual fact as to the result of ten years of hard labor? Barely eight per cent. of the wage workers of the land are organized, and no organization is able to control its own trade, we were told all along, we are told yet: 'Wait, wait, wait,' and after we have waited year in and year out, we see every year the spokesmen of pure and simple union, diving into the swamp of capitalist boodle politics. While they recommend to us to be patient and to wait, they seek to render harmless, those who stand in their way in their organization. They brag about their success and their power, and the power of their organization, at a time when an ever larger per centage of the membership of their organizations starve, and vainly wear out the soles of their shoes, in search of work. If they mean it honestly by their organizations, why do they not inquire into the results of the development of machinery? They condemn the red banner of our Party, but they accept the Anarchists as allies in their struggle with the Socialists. The speaker closed with a powerful appeal to the comrades to accept the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The last portion of Forker's speech was taken up with a demonstration of the fact that the Labor Fakirs hate the Socialists, have always hated them, and were bound to hate them because the Fakirs are, as Dr. Donald described them, intent upon keeping up the present system of capitalism, as the only one capable of keeping them secure as leaders on their dirty little dunghills. Forker clinched this point by reading from the "Volkzeitung" of as far back as March 21, 1890, a report of an interview between a reporter for that paper and Adolph Strasser, a leading Fakir of the International Cigarmakers. The passage read was this:

"Strasser is, of course, a pure and simpler out and out, an outspoken enemy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kind, charges with destroying the unions. How intense his hatred against Socialists is, appears from the rawness of the expressions with which he gives vent to his feelings. He said, among other things: 'If ever I have to choose between a Socialist and a dog, I shall always prefer the dog.'"

After Mr. Strasser had scolded a good deal about the Socialists, the reporter assured him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of Socialism in this country.

"Oh," said he, "we shall see about that; we will brand you as traitors."

"But you have already done that," the reporter observed, "and yet our numbers increase daily."

"We shall then brand you still more."

By this time there were two "Volkzeitung" agents left in the hall. The two seemed unable to rise from their seats. They and their paper and their bogus party stood convicted out of their own mouths. Forker received an ovation.

The German workmen who had come stuffed full of "Volkzeitung" and Kangaroo calumnies had felt a breath of fresh air. In vain did the chairman, Comrade Zimmermann, ask the opponents present to deny the truth of what they had heard. They sat nailed.

It was long after the meeting that Forker could get away. A large crowd surrounded him. They thanked him for having enlightened them. They took the address of the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., to communicate with him for organizing Alliances, and they were unanimous in their condemnation of the "Volkzeitung." One of those present went even so far as to say to the chairman: "What a donkey I have been all this time. Henceforth no more 'Volkzeitung' for me. Henceforth I'll take the DAILY PEOPLE."

THE DULUTH ELECTION.

FIRST FIGHT OF THE NEW CENTURY SHOWS BIG GAINS.

The City a Seething Mass of Political Corruption—Efforts Made Against the Socialists—Attempts to Bribe the Candidates—Increase in Vote.

Inspired by the glorious movement of the proletariat, and animated by a desire to make the DAILY PEOPLE truly the champion of labor and the enemy of its foes, thus "the only English daily fit for decent workmen to read," and with a hope that other comrades, who are soon to unfurl the banner of political revolt, may perchance profit by our experiences, the Press Committee of Section Duluth desires to carry its message to the comrades throughout the country. At the hustings, February 5, 1901, the Socialist Labor Party, with vigorous arms, brought down the hammer of destruction upon the head of Capitalism. Although we failed to elect our standard bearers, the blows we struck still resound, more determined than ever; wiser, because more experienced; withal better groomed for the Social Revolution, we shall still carry on the work. As has been reported in these columns, the vote was as follows:

McCormick, Rep. and Dem., 3,358.

L. P. Dworschak, S. L. P., 197.

The vote for Alderman totals 359 in 6 wards, with two, chiefly workmen wards omitted, where no candidates ran. From these figures it will be seen that the revolutionary forces in this city have gained both in vote and popularity, compared with 1900, when for mayor we polled 215 votes, with a registration close to 9,000, while the year the registration fell to 6,500, of which only 4,771 voted, that being the highest number of votes cast for any candidate. While, in the election of a President, the lines are naturally tightly drawn by the workmen who foolishly imagine there are "paramount issues," the S. L. P. vote will always be smaller, but firmer, than in an off election, nevertheless the democratic vote this year can safely be approached as nearer our actual strength, because in each ward, exclusive of the Fifth, the fight raged hotly. Interesting, as well as peculiar, was the election. For obvious reasons, the two parties this year threw all antagonisms aside, and long before their conventions, agreed to establish a precedent in Duluth—they pooled their interests by gracefully dividing the offices. This facilitated matters greatly for the officeholders, shutting out to a great extent, the hungry horde of dirty, contemptible wretches, who for a paltry dollar, or a promise of political pie, will betray themselves and their class.

These ward heelers are invariably of the stupid, ignorant type of men, who, being class-unconscious, live like those whom Swedenborg found in the underworld, "living yet dead" to the class struggle, that for them rages in vain, for they see not.

The Democratic party has in one Voss, the present city treasurer, a partial exception, a man who has held his position twelve years. He drew votes from the Republicans, and for this reason is a show the party's disintegration, and permanent fixture. He did not wish to win about a "non-partisan," "good business administration." The Republican party, likewise having a similar incumbent, the city controller, gave as result, one party endorses the other; thus showing that both old parties represent one and the same principle—capitalism. Neither has anything to sacrifice, when it comes to preventing the working class from seizing possession of the public powers.

The position they take proves the conclusions of the immortal Marx, who said: "THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF. HE WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST HIMSELF STRIKE THE BLOW." While by this mutual arrangement the parties of wage slavery, secured the return to office of their servants, they nevertheless helped the S. L. P. To throw a wet blanket upon its vote, they tried to keep down and discourage those in its ranks who are foremost in the fight; and to cover up and hide their own duplicity, oneness, and baseness, immediately after holding conventions of NATIONAL parties, Republican and Democratic, the edict was sent forth "that city elections had nothing to do with National politics. What was needed was a good clean, business administration, regardless of politics." To this end, a circular headed "AN EXPERIMENT," bearing no signature was mailed to every registered voter, advising the selection of the "best man." But, significantly enough, it bore but the mutual ticket and never a word about the Socialist Labor Party, which proposes to smash this "non-partisan" humbug by seizing the public powers in the interest of labor alone. With firm manliness, the fighting S. L. P. stuck close to the class struggle throughout the campaign. Never, for one moment, allowing itself to be drawn into the vortex of capitalist politics, but pointing out that POLITICAL PARTIES ARE BUT THE REFLECTION OF ECONOMIC INTEREST IN SOCIETY; showing the class struggle, i. e., the contest raging between the capitalist possessing class, living on what it plundered from the working class, and the working dispossessed class, that lives but from day to day, selling its labor power for the price of an existence; and that class rule manifested itself not here and there but wherever capitalism exists; therefore THAT CLASS INTEREST DICTATED POLITICS, NOT "GOOD GOVERNMENT." THE NATION IN THE BATTLEFIELD NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. Politics begin

and end with the national citadel of capitalism, and the S. L. P. preached the doctrine of national revolt, while treating the municipality as a skirmish ground and outpost of capitalism that must be captured, as a preparatory drilling ground for the revolutionary army of emancipation of labor, never for a moment losing sight of the Social Revolution.

The election is not without its lessons. The S. L. P. is often confronted with the freak, who wants to bring into the movement "men of popularity," "elements of strength," "men of large influence," etc. Let such come into our movement with such vainglorious ideas and they shall soon hear "The Raven" quote of them as "nevermore, nevermore." The Socialist Labor Party puts principle before personal popularity. This was exemplified in the nomination of comrade L. Dworschak for Controller by the S. L. P. Had it been popularity and its kindred qualities, that were alone necessary to elect, the S. L. P. candidate would have won out, but the working class refused to elect a man nominated by the S. L. P., popularity, wide acquaintance or not, BECAUSE PRINCIPLE WAS INSISTED UPON.

In a normal election with three candidates the S. L. P. would have this time polled 400 votes, therefore all above that figure is concluded to have been drawn from the old parties, which is significant, as well as encouraging, since it forebodes the nearby break in the ranks of the old-time parties. Clearly does it outline the driving together of these twines, while the revolutionary spirit will be absorbed by the S. L. P., like plants that quickly attract kindred elements, that which through space until, purified of foreign matter, they rush toward the centers of gravitation, building and strengthening them. It shows plainly men are breaking loose from the hallucination "that capitalists we must have," hence capitalist parties, AND AT ONCE DEMONSTRATES THE POWER WIELDED BY THE S. L. P. IN THE LAND. EVEN WHILE IT IS APPARENTLY SMALL. THE S. L. P. WITH ITS RIGID DISCIPLINE AND UNCOMROMISING TACTICS, IS PLOUGHING THE FIELD CORRECTLY. THE FORCE OF SOCIALISM IS GATHERING MOMENTUM. THE FRUIT WILL SOON RIPEN.

The vote, although large, would please us more had it been 400, since at the next election this weak-kneed element will again be lulled by false issues.

Nevertheless, the capitalist politicians are becoming alarmed by the growth of revolutionary sentiment, so much so, that the "Herald" in commenting upon the "experiment" non-partisan effort, could not refrain from exclaiming: "It is estimated that 750 votes received by Dworschak were drawn from the old parties."

Socialism is becoming a household word in Duluth, and when we review the activity of Section Duluth, we are reminded of comrade Kuhn's closing lines when sending our charter: "You will soon be a power in your city."

To show the sterling quality of men the S. L. P. breeds and in due justification of our comrades, it is well to note a few of such trying moments. In the Fifth Ward comrade Morin was approached by Democratic politicians, "friends of the workmen," of course, they having no candidate in the field, who promised him the Democratic vote, provided, if elected, he would vote in favor of certain contractors who propose a raid on the city treasury, and further shady promises. They were told the S. L. P. is not in the grafting business, like the S. D. P., and would promise nothing but strict allegiance to the S. L. P. One Aski, who fished for the Democratic nomination for controller, approached Dworschak, also with promises to "swing his following to him" in consideration of a job if elected. He was also sadder but wiser when he departed, evidently muttering: "This d-d S. L. P. it seems it knows what it wants and how to get it; neither can it be run by one man for personal interest; neither can you monkey with its buzz-saw without having your fingers clipped."

"How stupid these S. L. P. men are! Why don't they yallow in graft like the Kangaroo-Debits, also Chase, Carey, Brown, Kharas, etc."

In the Sixth Ward we had fine prospect of landing comrade Kriz for Alderman. It was "to be or not to be." Early in the campaign he was approached by a committee from the Democratic party and asked "if there were not some possible way of managing it, so that he would withdraw," with many a sly and knowing look, which plainly said: "how much is your price?"

But they struck a stone wall. Later on he was again tackled. Everything pointed to his election, but capitalist corruption was too much. Among the Catholics he was called an A. P. A., among the Swedish templars he was called a habitual drunkard, etc. Needless to say, it was folly to waste money was spent in this Ward by the hundreds of dollars. To prevent a Socialist victory, an avowed traitor to the Republican party was nominated by that party, which assured a Democratic victory. In spite of the combination they were alarmed. On election day one Hayden, a saloonkeeper, whose license had been revoked, pinned \$200 in Kriz's hand saying: "if elected ye must see that I get another license, promise me this, and do dough is yours! Say do word! Quick!"

He was spurred with scorn by our trusty comrade Kriz who instilled him out of the door P. D. Q. How's that for a stalwart? His brain, not "his heart," cleared of its bourgeois rubbish thoughts by the clear cut logic of S. L. P. working class politics, a fighter of true blue, he would not accept the money. It meant betraying himself, family, comrades, and the international proletariat; to be spat and hissed at the rest of his days. Money, the filthy lucre, the poison used by capitalism to buy its lackies, labor fakirs, and well-to-do, which degrades and bestializes humanity, had no power over class-conscious workmen, stalwarts of the S. L. P., because they know the party watches its members, holding itself responsible for its action. To tolerate corruption is to be a corrupt party.

The "boss," "intolerant," "bigoted," "too strict" opposition that sprang from

"WORKING TOGETHER."

CAPITAL AND LABOR TO LIE DOWN SIDE BY SIDE IN PEACE.

The Plan Meets With a Slight Obstacle. Capital Will Not "Lie Down," So the Fakirs Make Labor Do It—A Scheme That Did Not Work.

The labor skates who make up the organized scabbery of the labor movement have long ago been pilloried as Judases in character, and ignoramuses in their mental make up. Herewith we present from some of these gentlemen's own documents the most convincing proof of the above statement.

In the closing months of 1900 some of the gentry of organized scabbery in the building trades decided to start an organization called "The Work Together Club." In the preamble of this remarkable club the founders declare that the object of the club is:

"To bring together employers and employed in one organization on a basis of mutual interests."

That the lion and the lamb can be brought together seems perfectly feasible after this; that the sandbagger and his victim, the robber and the robbed can meet on a "basis of mutual interests" is self-evident if we are to believe these guileless young gentlemen who presided over the birth of "The Work Together Club."

As our eyes wander over the preamble we come to that portion that tells us what the method of the organization is supposed to be. Here are the fatal words:

"To bring together employee and employer to secure such an interchange of views and unity of interests as may avert strikes and further the well being of all concerned."

The above is really touching its glorious simplicity. The men who wrote that ought to have a curfew law passed for their benefit; to allow such innocents loose in a wicked city like New York is shameful to say the least.

There are some more beauty spots in this preamble but the above excerpts will give a key to the whole document. Having perpetrated this beautiful preamble and noted it by the thousand at the heads of hungry building trades employees who would so materially benefit their conditions if they had a "unity of interests" with their employers, the "Work Together Club" proceeded to "work" everything in sight by inviting the employers to a meeting that was to be held on December 7, 1900. To the employers they said: (we quote from their card of invitation)

"You are cordially invited to a meeting of the above association on Friday, December 7, 1900."

We don't know what occurred at this meeting. Let us hope a record of it was kept for the benefit of generations as yet unborn. History was indeed written that night; that is, if the hall rent was paid and any employers showed up, but as we said before we don't know but we hope for the worst.

It is this document that inspires our fears:

Greeting—I have been instructed to notify you and all Locals within a radius of 25 miles of New York City, at the regular meeting held on this date, that this District Council has decided to resist by all honorable means THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WAGES AND INCREASE IN THE HOURS OF LABOR BY THE EMPLOYERS OF THIS CITY, and you are requested to notify all members of the craft, in your locality, to keep away, and we hope to receive your moral support and, if necessary requires it, your financial support.

The employers have not officially notified the union, but at a meeting of those employers, held recently, THEY DECIDED TO MAKE A DISTURBANCE IN THE FIELD OF LABOR BY CUTTING THE WAGES AND INCREASING THE HOURS OF LABOR FOR THE COMING SEASON, when those engaged in the building trade were looking hopefully forward for a revival of business in the building industry (which it will be well to state, has been very dull for the past season). There have been no demands made by the carpenters since September 1899, and now that these employers who style themselves the Master Carpenters, have allowed the report to be printed in the daily papers without any contradiction from them, that their chief would go into effect on February 1, 1901, and as several large shops are now on strike against the reduction of wages and increase in the hours of labor, WE HAVE NO REASON TO LOSE ANY TIME IN PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT, WHICH IF PERSISTED IN BY THESE SELF-TERMED MASTERS, IS LIABLE TO DISRUPT THE WHOLE BUILDING INDUSTRY, WITH WHOM WE ARE

"men" who wished to use the party for their criminal purposes, but found themselves dumped into the S. D. P. ashbarrel, typifies the S. L. P. of that firmness that always wins the day!

"Carry the news to Mary."

In conclusion, Section Duluth sends greetings to the comrades in the fight for the emancipation of labor; let us hope that soon we may stand up like ipen, freed from our clanking chains of wage slavery, and enjoying the glorious civilization of the Socialist Republic, with an eye and brain cleared by enjoyment of equality and liberty, which we fought for, when in that fight of the good fights our hearts throbbed impatiently, and our souls thrilled as we battled to SPEED THE REVOLUTION!

PRESS COMMITTEE, Section Duluth, S. L. P. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 8, 1901.

"The 'boss,' 'intolerant,' 'bigoted,' 'too strict' opposition that sprang from

CLOSELY AFFILIATED IN CENTRAL BODIES.

The journeymen carpenters wages in this city for men on buildings are \$4.00 per day of 8 hours for 5 days in the week, 10 days on Saturdays, \$22 per week, or 50 cents per hour.

THE EMPLOYERS WANT TO CUT TO 44 CENTS PER HOUR AND TO WORK ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

In the cabinet shops and mills the minimum wages are \$17 per week for 40 hours. Several shops are trying to increase the hours from 40 to 53-55 and in some cases to 56 hours per week and reducing the wages.

WE INTEND TO MAKE A STUBBORN RESISTANCE AND HOPE TO RECEIVE YOUR HEARTY SUPPORT.

Fraternally yours,

LEWIS W. DAVIDSON.

Rec. Sec.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1901.

Local Union No. 32, U. B. C. J. A.

Alas! how the plans of great men and great men come to naught. Before the ink is well dry on the invitation cards the work-together gentlemen are working separate sides of the street. The "unity of interests" turns out to be a reduction in wages and an increase of hours for the workers.

The lion had refused to lie down with the lamb and the ignorant, corrupt and basely cowardly labor fakirs and their bloated faces spewed into by the exploiters who loathed them for being the curstest cattle that they were.

Mr. Lewis W. Davidson whose name is signed to the last document is the individual who sent the wonderful preamble to all the unions of the U. B. C. J. in this vicinity.

Let us suggest to these labor fakirs that they bring together the slaughtered miners of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Idaho; the murdered iron and steel workers of the iron and steel producing States; let them unite the He-towns of the West and the She-towns of the East; have them bring together the families of the members of the building trades of Chicago who have been driven to the poor house, to shame, and to death by the building trade capitalists in Chicago within the past year. When Mr. Davidson and his fellow members of the work-together club perform these miracles they will then unite the employer and the employee on a basis of unity of interests.

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

versus the

"Pure and Simple" Trade Union

A debate between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party.

Mr. De Leon's part of this debate gives a complete exposition of the principles of the S. T. & L. A., as well as a thorough analysis of the corruption of the "Pure and Simple" while Mr. Harriman's statement of the case for the "Pure and Simple" is as weak as their cause is weak.

This pamphlet is a magnificent document to put into the hands of a working man. It will set him to thinking, and when a workman once gets to thinking about the Trade Union, the irresistible logic of S. T. & L. A. reasoning will force him to recognize the legitimacy of the Alliance. Following is a summary of the topics treated by De Leon.

Trade Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party.

Permanent improvement of the working class impossible unless the Socialist Republic is declared.

Temporary improvement can be accomplished by the right kind of a Trade Union.

The Trade Union must recognize the class struggle.

Sketch of "Pure and Simple" Unions. Modern strikes engineered by the capitalist class for the capitalist class.

Capitalist class uses the labor fakir to run into the ground the revolutionary spirit of the Working Class.

Fallacy of "giving up" the Trade Union. Fallacy of "hiring from within."

Cigarmakers Progressive Union No. 90 run by capitalist heelers.

Capitalist McMillan of Wisconsin has a striker killed.

National Secretary of the murdered man's Union says "McMillan is a good employer."

A. F. of L. has an eight-hour bill introduced in Congress. Senator Elkins defeats the bill, and the Boilemakers affiliated with the A. F. of L. make a speech for Elkins.

International Cigarmakers Union tries to lower wages of cigarmakers in Florida.

Principles upon which the Socialists organized the S. T. & L. A.

Methods of the S. T. & L. A.

Three theories with regard to the Trade Union—Theory of those who oppose Socialism—Theory of the "borers from within"—Theory of the S. T. & L. A.

De Leon covered the above points in his first thirty minutes. Having the vantage ground of such a position, we will leave the reader to find out from the debate itself what he did with Harriman during his second thirty minutes.

Five cents per copy.

Three dollars per hundred.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO

2-6 New Road Street, New York City.

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Road Street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One year.....\$1.50

Six months......75

Three months......40

Two months (trial subscription).....10

Sample copies free.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETINGS at H. quarters, No. 431 Smith street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. m. County Committee the last Sunday of each month at 10:30 a. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. meet Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Xxy street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Road street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from A. Allen, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; A. Siff, financial secretary, 302 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 504 Livingston street, 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Mecklenburg st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Every body welcome. Bring friends along, 401

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Krauer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartzes st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pinechime ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 10, S. T. & L. A. Omce 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 3231 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, L. Wallberg.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO.

INT'L CIGARMAKERS

THEIR ORGANIZED SCABBERY IN EACH OTHER'S HAIR.

John Barnes & Companions of the New Brigade of Organized Scabbery Known as "Borers From Within," Fulminate the Below Document Against Their Colleagues, the Old Guard of Organized Scabs—A Document Worth Preserving.

"Facts on the New York strike, as established in the discussion in Bohemian Hall, New York, last Sunday, with the participation of members of Union 100, Philadelphia."

"1. The continuance of the strike after the third month was absolutely unjustified."

"2. The lockout immediately placed the strikers at a serious economic disadvantage. Of this the Executive Committee of the Joint Advisory Board was well aware."

"3. The hope for success in the economic battle rests wholly upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures to them their profit."

"4. If the acquiring of the merchandise can not be made impossible to the capitalist in a sufficient degree, then the strike is lost. People, who know that an enormous quantity of the respective merchandise is being turned out, also know that the strike is lost."

"5. It was regularly reported that 6,000 people were on strike; 4,000 would have been correct; and at no time did more than 3,000 obtain strike support in any one week."

"6. The strike was not lost for lack of strike funds. Outlying Local Unions, to the number of 281, contributed an aggregate of \$53,924.41, while the aggregate contributions of the District of New York ran up to \$82,613.25, and the international assessment raised about \$50,000, including the outlays of the General Fund for beneficial members, and exclusive of the contribution of the A. F. of L. Altogether, there were \$184,638.63 disbursed, and, when the strike was ended, there was still \$23,000 in the strike treasury. Union No. 100 contributed, besides the international assessment of \$1, altogether, \$2,887.70. Only the two completely organized cities of Boston and St. Louis contributed more."

"7. The President and the Secretary said in a circular: 'On account of lack of funds during the first seven months we could not take hold actively.' From the first to the fifth week, April 21, they had every week from \$3,000 to \$6,000 more than all their expenses amounted to; from the sixth to the thirteenth week, June 10 inclusive, they had a surplus of from \$8,000 to \$13,000. This covers the first three months."

"8. On May 14, during the ninth week of the New York strike, 271 girls in Harbinger & Thomas' factory quit work, while 535 stayed in. For this strike and the suits therewith connected the Unions of Philadelphia expended during the first four weeks \$4,250. The New York Executive Committee refused obstinately to render assistance, although it had every week a surplus of from \$9,000 to \$13,000, and at the same time agents from New York in Philadelphia presented the situation falsely to both sides."

"9. On May 15 a conference was held in New York by the International President Perkins, A. Strasser and members of the Executive Committee of the J. A. B. On May 16 A. Marouchek said in Philadelphia that the conference had realized that the crisis was at hand, and they had resolved to allow the strikers to work upon fine work in the Annex Shops of the bosses' combination. This declaration is signed by R. Moles."

"10. A Strasser declared that at first there were less than 5,000 persons in the strike and lockout, and that, at the same time, the bosses' combine had from the start at least 3,000 employed elsewhere. He admitted that, up to the eighth week, May 12, the combine had employed at least 4,000, and he held the situation to be so grave that he did not even wish to communicate the fact to the Advisory Board."

"11. We now know that, on May 12, the situation was about this: In several factories—old and newly opened ones—the combine had in Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburg, Lancaster, Bohemianville, New Brunswick, Harrisburg, Passaic, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Camden, Kerbs' shop in New York and other places at least 5,000 scabs at work, while, on the other hand, there were at the same time less than 3,000 strikers in New York on the pay-list; and we know that the conference knew on May 15 that the strike was lost. The members in general had no suspicion of this; and the New York members, who paid weekly a \$1 assessment, were not allowed to know it either. Even from the laymen and the working members of the Advisory Board this fact was withheld. And we now all know what were the sad consequences of that."

"12. We now ask: Was it sensible to allow such a strike to run five months longer?"

"13. The strike was lost; it, nevertheless, was continued by the members of the conference, notwithstanding they knew that it was lost. They had reasons for doing so:

"First—Moral cowardice. The members would have taken them to be bad leaders had they admitted defeat."

"Second—Funds were flowing in in generous sums."

"Third—If the struggle was continued as long as money was coming in, an opportunity might perhaps present itself to shift the blame of the defeat upon the shoulders of others."

"For these reasons, and with such an object, or a still more dishonorable one—for the sake of what

"there was in it"—in view, the strike was continued."

"14. About \$120,000 has been wrongfully taken from the members of the International Union; worst of all were the members in New York forced to suffer. Each of these paid \$26 in local assessments. We call this an infamous and criminal conduct, and prove it documentarily."

"15. But these revelations are no evidence against the correctness of the principle of Trade Unionism, or that the Union should be given up, or that the organization of our craft can be destroyed by the bosses or by the temporary lukewarmness of the workmen. Capitalist conditions demand the existence of the Union and its constant growth, despite defeats whatever their cause. The C. M. I. U. of A. is to-day numerically stronger than ever."

"16. It is the fault of the members if, after they have made these experiences, they ever again allow such a fiasco. The dearly-paid-for lesson in this unequal economic struggle is this: The working class must march its hosts against the capitalist class, in the political struggle as well. No let-up for Capitalism or its defenders."

"CHARLES DRIES,
"M. C. KRECK,
"H. C. PARKER,
"P. S. MONTIS,
"J. MAHON BARNES."

"Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1901."

SOUTHERN CAPITAL.

Recent Phases of Its Rapid Development.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—During the past week a party of Cincinnati capitalists and business men made a flying visit to a number of industrial centers in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. They have been greeted hospitably at Knoxville, Charlotte, Charleston, Augusta and other cities, and before their return to Ohio will go to Birmingham, Mobile, Atlanta, and Chattanooga. Members of the party who have not before had an opportunity to become acquainted with recent phases of southern development—and the rapid survey from a car window, with brief stops at typical centers, is not the least unattractive way of gaining an excellent impression of the country—have been surprised at the evidences of progress in many lines on every hand. Aside from the agreeable social incidents connected with the trip and the strictly practical results in the way of new business connections made, the trip cannot fail to be of great advantage to the south as a revealer of its great possibilities and of the progressive work of southerners for their development. Though confined to half a dozen states, it gave an opportunity to the visitors to gain a general knowledge of what is going on all over the South, in cotton manufacturing, iron making, wood working and many allied industries.

While the greater undertakings are maintaining their gait, with here and there a new furnace of an iron company blown in, additional ore lands or coal deposits brought into working and spindles and looms added to cotton factories, the number of smaller industries is steadily increasing. For example, one might have imagined that High Point, N. C., which has gained past fame as a furniture manufacturing center, had reached the limit of its industrial ability, with one factory for every one hundred and forty of its forty-five hundred population, the majority of factories making furniture or dealing with wood for household purposes. But among the reports of new enterprises during the week to the "Manufacturers' Record" is that of the incorporation of another factory at High Point to make sashes, doors and blinds, and the selection of a site at the same place for a chair factory. At Hickory, in the same state, plans are making for the establishment of a plant to make bobbins, shuttles, spools, and at Burlington a \$50,000 company has been formed to manufacture furniture. A similar company has been organized at Birmingham, Ala., as has also one at Manchester, Tex. At Fayetteville, Tenn., at Gorman and Crossville in the same state state stove factories will be built, and a company will establish at Douglas, Ga., a variety woodworking factory.

Within a week a party of more than 100 persons from the middle west arrived in the rice-growing section of Louisiana for settlement. That region, together with adjacent territory in Texas, has, within the past two years, become the scene of a flourishing industry—rice growing by irrigation. The progress made in that direction and the promise of further development are described in special correspondence in the "Manufacturers' Record." As acres for rice culture increase with the extension of canals rice mills are rising, the latest project of the kind being the incorporation of the Louisiana Rice Mill Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, for the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of from 1,500 to 1,000 sacks. Other undertakings in different parts of the south announced during the week are ice factories at Elkton, Md.; Jackson, Tenn.; Ruston, La.; canneries at Charlottesville, Va.; Roseville, Ga.; rice mill at Southport, N. C.; brick works at Decatur, Ala.; fertilizer factory at Charleston, S. C.; oil mills at New Boston, Tex., and Dawson, Ga.; tobacco factory at Louisville, Ky.; development of gold mines at Dahlonega, Ga.; the formation of a company at Winston, N. C., to develop water power and to transmit it to manufacturing plants; the working of manganese and iron mines at Stuart's Draft, Va.; and the organizing of more companies to seek for oil in the new Texan fields.

During the past week it was proposed that the Dingley tariff schedules on steel products be repealed. Such action, it was alleged, would bring foreign competition to bear on the billion dollar steel combine and cause its dissolution. The bill embodying this proposition has since been withdrawn, showing that it was merely introduced for effect; and not with the serious intention of making it law.

Though the bill has been withdrawn and there is no likelihood of its enactment, it is worthy of notice, as the idea underlying the bill—the idea that the repeal of tariff schedules will destroy trusts—has many exponents and believers among the working class.

According to this idea, it would be no more than logical to expect that a country without a tariff would also be a country without a trust. How fallacious this idea is may be gathered from the perusal of a list of trusts at present existing in Free Trade England.

In England there are not only trusts conducting a large domestic business; but there are also trusts which, like the Standard Oil Company of this country, are incorporated and transact business in foreign countries; that are, in other words, international in scope and character.

In order that this fact may be fully grasped, we herewith present a list of English trusts, giving the first places to those of an international nature.

The International Thread Trust (J. P. Coates Thread Company and allied thread companies), capital \$60,000,000.

The Portland Cement Trust, formed with a capital of \$40,000,000.

The Bleachers Trust, an amalgamation of fifty-three firms, capital \$41,000,000.

The Worsteds Spinners, representing 128 firms, capital \$90,000,000.

The Bradford Dyers Association, capital \$22,500,000.

The National Telephone Company, capital \$35,000,000.

The Borax Monopoly, capital \$16,000,000.

The Flax Machinery monopoly, capital \$6,000,000.

The United Collieries, formed in 1873, capital not given.

The Calico Printers Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$10,500,000.

The Fine Cotton Spinners Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$30,000,000.

So they go. Despite these great concentrations of capital, England, because of American and German competition, especially American competition, is compelled to consider more methods of strengthening and financing its great enterprises; and it has with this object in view been giving considerable study to American trusts; so that in course of time, it is likely that we shall see English trusts patterned still more after those of this country.

Aside from the fact that even in free trade England there are trusts, and that, consequently, there is no relief from trusts to be found in tariff repeal, there is another phase of the question whose consideration will show that the time for making tariff repeal effectual in this country has come and gone.

Protection, or the prohibitive tariff, as is well known, is simply a hot-house method of developing capitalism. In the words of Karl Marx "Discourse on Free Trade": Protection is "an artificial means of manufacturing manufacturers, of expropriating independent laborers, of capitalizing the natural means of production and subsistence, and of forcibly abbreviating the transition from the medieval to the modern mode of production."

In this country capitalist industries are no longer "infant" ones. They have passed rapidly from the stage in which they were manufactured by protection to a stage in which they are well concentrated, and very successful in the competition in the world's markets. In their swift development they have expropriated the individual laborer, and capitalized the means of production and subsistence, in the hands of the capitalist class, so effectively, as to make them more truly than the industries of other nations, "the modern mode of protection."

That this is so, is easily proven by the conquest of foreign markets so effectively accomplished by the industries of this country.

The industries of this country have surpassed in competition the industries of Great Britain, Germany and Russia. They have done this within the geographical boundaries of these countries, in their colonies, and in other countries, where Great Britain, Germany and Russia have heretofore predominated commercially. They have, despite the thousands upon thousands of miles to be traversed by their agents and products, been, within recent years, uniformly successful in this competition.

From this it surely follows that it would be a still easier matter for the capitalist industries of America to meet foreign competition at home than it is for them to meet it some 15,000 miles away; in China, for instance.

Of what value then are tariff repeals? How can trusts be destroyed by such measures?

The fact is, as already shown, that both free-trade and protection are antiquated. The one would be futile if en-

TARIFFS AND TRUSTS.

REPEAL OF SCHEDULES CANNOT DIS-SOLVE DOMESTIC COMBINATIONS.

Free-Trade England and Trusts—Their Large Capitalization and International Character—Successful Foreign Competition of American Industries Abroad

During the past week, it was proposed that the Dingley tariff schedules on steel products be repealed. Such action, it was alleged, would bring foreign competition to bear on the billion dollar steel combine and cause its dissolution.

The bill embodying this proposition has since been withdrawn, showing that it was merely introduced for effect; and not with the serious intention of making it law.

Though the bill has been withdrawn and there is no likelihood of its enactment, it is worthy of notice, as the idea underlying the bill—the idea that the repeal of tariff schedules will destroy trusts—has many exponents and believers among the working class.

According to this idea, it would be no more than logical to expect that a country without a tariff would also be a country without a trust. How fallacious this idea is may be gathered from the perusal of a list of trusts at present existing in Free Trade England.

In England there are not only trusts conducting a large domestic business; but there are also trusts which, like the Standard Oil Company of this country, are incorporated and transact business in foreign countries; that are, in other words, international in scope and character.

In order that this fact may be fully grasped, we herewith present a list of English trusts, giving the first places to those of an international nature.

The International Thread Trust (J. P. Coates Thread Company and allied thread companies), capital \$60,000,000.

The Portland Cement Trust, formed with a capital of \$40,000,000.

The Bleachers Trust, an amalgamation of fifty-three firms, capital \$41,000,000.

The Worsteds Spinners, representing 128 firms, capital \$90,000,000.

The Bradford Dyers Association, capital \$22,500,000.

The National Telephone Company, capital \$35,000,000.

The Borax Monopoly, capital \$16,000,000.

The Flax Machinery monopoly, capital \$6,000,000.

The United Collieries, formed in 1873, capital not given.

The Calico Printers Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$10,500,000.

The Fine Cotton Spinners Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$30,000,000.

So they go. Despite these great concentrations of capital, England, because of American and German competition, especially American competition, is compelled to consider more methods of strengthening and financing its great enterprises; and it has with this object in view been giving considerable study to American trusts; so that in course of time, it is likely that we shall see English trusts patterned still more after those of this country.

Aside from the fact that even in free trade England there are trusts, and that, consequently, there is no relief from trusts to be found in tariff repeal, there is another phase of the question whose consideration will show that the time for making tariff repeal effectual in this country has come and gone.

Protection, or the prohibitive tariff, as is well known, is simply a hot-house method of developing capitalism. In the words of Karl Marx "Discourse on Free Trade": Protection is "an artificial means of manufacturing manufacturers, of expropriating independent laborers, of capitalizing the natural means of production and subsistence, and of forcibly abbreviating the transition from the medieval to the modern mode of production."

In this country capitalist industries are no longer "infant" ones. They have passed rapidly from the stage in which they were manufactured by protection to a stage in which they are well concentrated, and very successful in the competition in the world's markets. In their swift development they have expropriated the individual laborer, and capitalized the means of production and subsistence, in the hands of the capitalist class, so effectively, as to make them more truly than the industries of other nations, "the modern mode of protection."

That this is so, is easily proven by the conquest of foreign markets so effectively accomplished by the industries of this country.

The industries of this country have surpassed in competition the industries of Great Britain, Germany and Russia. They have done this within the geographical boundaries of these countries, in their colonies, and in other countries, where Great Britain, Germany and Russia have heretofore predominated commercially. They have, despite the thousands upon thousands of miles to be traversed by their agents and products, been, within recent years, uniformly successful in this competition.

From this it surely follows that it would be a still easier matter for the capitalist industries of America to meet foreign competition at home than it is for them to meet it some 15,000 miles away; in China, for instance.

Of what value then are tariff repeals? How can trusts be destroyed by such measures?

The fact is, as already shown, that both free-trade and protection are antiquated. The one would be futile if en-

acted, the other has already outlived its usefulness.

The question now before the workers is the question of ownership, not the destruction of the trust.

Free trade and protection, alike, are of no avail to the worker. Even were they not antiquated, they are merely questions affecting importers and manufacturers: the wages of the workers ever sinking under both, amid the class struggle the wages system engenders.

To turn back industrial evolution, to go back to the conditions of past generations is impossible, so we must go forward.

WE, THE WORKING CLASS, MUST OWN THE TRUST. We must own it in accordance with the principles of Socialism, we must own it in accordance with the tactics of Socialism.

All workingmen should therefore, array themselves with the members of their own class in the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

It Will Soon Be an Important Factor in the Cotton Industry.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14.—Owners of Southern cotton mills now claim the time is rapidly approaching when they will have no advantage over their northern competitors in the matter of labor employed, its supply, price or quality.

The scale of wages in the Southern mills is much less than what is paid in New England, but the cheaper style of living, it is asserted, more than compensates the worker for the difference. That this is not so has been proved by the numerous articles which have appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE pertaining to Southern cotton mills.

Unionism is making considerable headway in the Southern cotton mills, but so far lacks cohesiveness and comprehensive organization. Nearly every employe of a mill is a member of a union, but in each mill many labor organizations are represented. In brief, the labor question is just beginning to present itself in tangible form for Southern mill owners to reflect upon. They are dealing with it effectively so far, but are still coxing the situation along, so to speak. The wage earner, generally from the rural districts where unionism is unknown, is absorbing the pure and simple ideas, acquiring a sense of power in negative strength and otherwise becoming a counterpart of his brother in arms in the great industrial centers of the North. The result of an increasing cost of production, greater competition and a less flexible and docile labor supply is having the effect of compelling the manufacturers to look into the problem, and it will not be very long before they recruit a labor fakir brigade to hold the workers in check.

It is to be hoped that ere they accomplish their purpose, the light of class consciousness cast by the S. T. & L. A. will reveal to the workers the true path which they must follow in order to achieve their emancipation.

During 1900 the number of spindles increased in the United States by about 1,500,000. Of this increase only 107,000 new spindles are credited to all the states outside the south. In brief, the great growth of the cotton manufacturing business in the United States in 1900 was practically all due to the progress made by the Southern states. There will not be such an increase in 1901, nor will the increase, as it does appear, show such proportionate gain by the South over the North. There will be as many new spindles in the South this year, and several large mills are being built in New England whose spindles will figure in the growth of the industry in the North in 1901.

The cotton crop of the current year will bring to the farmers of the South over \$500,000,000, and still not one-third of the available cotton-land is under cultivation.

The agricultural class, which has more or less representation in the legislation of the South, is working hand and glove with the Southern capitalists in preventing all legislation affecting labor. The principal measures thus far introduced have been those placing an age limit on child labor. The average limit being twelve years.

Improved machinery has so widened the field for cotton goods that the recent consumption of cotton is believed by many experts to be but a small part of what will be demanded by the people of the world within a few years, and the farming class sees a great prosperity ahead for it. Their dreams will soon be knocked into a cocked hat, as capital is entering the field of cotton production, and with improved machinery and better facilities will soon knock out the small farmer. Fifty years ago the factories of the world used two millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton. Last year they used nearly eighteen millions of bales thus increasing the consumption in fifty years over seven hundred per cent. The cotton fields of the south furnish seventy per cent of the lint cotton used by the manufacturers of the world.

In 1880 there were 180 cotton factories in the south; in 1890, 264, and in 1900, 633. The percentage of increase of spindles and looms largely exceeded that of the number of factories. The number of factories increased in the last year 113, an amount almost equal to the number existing in 1880, and 135 factories are now in process of construction. The number of spindles have doubled in the last five years. This development is rapidly drawing the population of the rural districts into the milling towns. The mill owners fear that soon all the available labor in sight will have been absorbed.

To overcome this difficulty the capitalist press of the North is being used to boom the South by giving flowery accounts of the conditions that await the worker who will migrate here. As the DAILY PEOPLE has time and time again shown labor conditions are worse here, if anything than they are in the North.

PROGRESSIVE PITTSBURG.

1,500 "PEOPLE HEAR SOCIALIST DOCTRINES EXPLAINED."

Comrade DeLeon Addresses Three Meetings There—Shows Why "Pure and Simpledom" Must Fail and the Hope for the Workers in the S. T. & L. A.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The three meetings held under the auspices of Section Allegheny County of the Socialist Labor Party, at which Daniel De Leon, of New York spoke, were grand successes in every way. The attendance averaged 500 at the three meetings. Instead of the meetings being an extra load on the Section our load was lightened as the Section cleared at last \$75.00.

The fakirs and Kangaroos, after indulging in a lot of bluffs about what they would do to De Leon, were conspicuous by their absence, and those that did muster up sufficient courage to attend were as meek as lambs; not one word did they utter. They know what it means to run up against the buzz-saw.

The three speeches delivered by comrade De Leon made a good impression. The most intelligent workers of Allegheny County were present, and they showed their approval by their enthusiastic applause. Friday night Mr. De Leon spoke on the South Side, Pittsburg, at Old Fellows Hall. This is the stronghold of the fakirs in this county.

The subject was "Old and New Trade Unionism." De Leon showed that the workers who belong to the Pure and Simple Trade Unions could not better their condition, for the organizations were in the control of corrupt men. The speaker said these Labor Leaders (?) might have been honest at one time, but building a house on one corner, as the Pure and Simple Unions are built, it was natural that this house should topple over. Instead of the Labor Leaders (?) building up a house on a solid foundation, the "Labor Lieutenants of Capital," seeing the house crumble every time they had a conflict with the capitalists, started to blame the workers, and gave up hope in the working class. The fakirs proceeded to make deals with the capitalists and the result is that the "Labor Lieutenants" are corrupt to the core. The only hope for the working class is for them to cut loose from the Pure and Simple Trade Unions and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The speaker further showed how the ignorant Labor Fakirs agree that Labor is a commodity. Being a commodity, it, like all other commodities, is regulated by supply and demand, like muslin, chairs, "Egyptian Onions" or "Burmada Potatoes." Would it not look queer to see a yard of muslin get up on its hind legs and say, "I don't want to be sold for ten cents?" Yet that is what the commodity Labor does. It kicks against the boss; it wants to regulate the price at which it is bought. Labor organized on the principle of the class-struggle objects to being a commodity. It rises to the dignity of a man. As long as workers are rocked to the tune of the Labor Fakirs, just so long will they slumber. The speaker showed that the commodity Labor was at the same disadvantage as is the commodity bananas. Bananas are perishable and the owner must sell them or they will rot in a little while. Labor MUST be employed or the owner of the Labor power (the wage slave) will starve to death.

The speaker closed with a very eloquent appeal to workmen to organize into the only bona fide Trade Union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, so that we can parry the blows of our Capitalist antagonist. We are the weakest in the economic field, but let us stand up like men and demand our rights, we can't lose, for we are the strongest on election day, and when the workers, through the Socialist Labor Party, get control of the government, we, the working class, will own the wealth that our Labor has created, and then the Socialist Republic will be a fact, and justice, love and peace will prevail.

At the Carnegie Music Hall in Allegheny the subject was "Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics." Mr. De Leon showed up the conduct of the Capitalists' lackeys in the Congress of the United States, he quoted laws that were passed in the house and senate at this session, showing clearly that all the laws enacted in the Congress are enacted by the Capitalists in the interest of the Capitalist class. Neither Democrats nor Republicans will enact laws that will benefit the workers. Sometimes to please the fakirs a law will be passed that tends to slightly loosen the chains of wage-slavery, but then a corrupt capitalist judge will declare that law unconstitutional.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only Party in America to-day that represents the working class. It demands that all its members be clean determined men, who can and will lift our class out of the mire of poverty and ignorance.

The speaker further showed that the Socialist Democratic Party is nothing more than a spurious "Socialist (?) Party," and if a fake Socialist Party is not sufficient to hoodwink the workers the Capitalists would see to it that other counterfeit Socialist (?) Parties would be established.

The audience that greeted Mr. De Leon Sunday at the Bijou Theatre was something marvelous, and members of the working class, both men and women, were there, from all parts of the State, the following towns being notably represented: East Liverpool, Ohio, and from Pennsylvania, McKeesport, Altoona, Homestead, Wilmerding, Sharon, Du Bois, Walker Mills, Buena Vista, Blytheville, Greencreek, Moon Run, Jeannette, Woodville, Bannington, East Pittsburg, Turtle Creek and Ewell.

Mr. De Leon started by saying that if there was any one topic more import-

ant to dwell upon than another, it was the "Class Struggle." From the early dawn of known history there was a ruling and a ruled class.

In all struggles of the producers to better their condition Utopians appeared whose hearts ruled their minds, instead of the mind ruling the heart.

The speaker then quoted from Aristotle. Aristotle said that slavery would always exist, for the reason that if all the people were laboring all the time in freedom (practically) it would consume so much time with the methods of production then in use, that there would be no time for leisure and advancement.

This from the mouth of Aristotle two thousand years ago was a very wise statement; but to-day when the bulk of the wealth is produced by machinery, four hours a day working one hundred days in the year would be all that would be required to produce all the necessities and luxuries of life.

At the close of the meeting followed the answering of questions. Quite a few were asked on paper, mainly single tax questions and the speaker answered all to the satisfaction of the large audience.

A man took exception from the way Comrade De Leon quoted from the Bible, and said we should have Christ at the head of the Party. The speaker answered by showing up the quacks that styled themselves "Christian Socialists." He took the Rev. W. D. P., etc., Blist, D. D. as a horrible example, and showed what these "Christian Socialists" really were.

One lone Kang question was sent up on paper in the interest of "Unity." It was: "To-day, when a man goes to vote he finds two Socialist tickets on the ballot; for which should he vote, the S. L. P. or S. D. P.?"

The answer was: "If a man goes to vote and does not know the difference between the S. L. P. and the other parties, we don't want him to vote for the S. L. P. A man should know what he is voting for when he votes the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party."

Among the bunch of single tax questions this was the most intelligent. "Suppose two men want to live on the same spot of land under Socialism, and in the same house, what would the Socialist government do?"

Answer—"The Socialist Republic is not a lunatic asylum. If two such lunatics were to turn up, guess 'coffee and pistols' will have to settle it between them."

Another single tax question was: "Suppose the Single Tax were in operation, and the workers were getting \$10 a day, what effect would it have on Social agitation?"

The answer was: "Supposing a movement, calling itself the 'Green Cheese Movement' were started, which proposed a scheme by which a man could hoist himself by the hair and suspend himself from a horn in the moon, what effect would it have on the man's eyesight?"

The audience appreciated fully this elucidation of the folly of such a question. Taken all in all the meetings were grand successes. The impression made upon the minds of the listeners will not be erased. We, in the near future, hope to have another series of lectures delivered by Lucien Sanial. The movement here is gaining strength every day and it will not be long before the sledge hammer blows struck by the Socialist Labor Party in this country will make the capitalist class of the nation tremble in their boots.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576, Telephone 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.
Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,008
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	34,564
In 1900.....	34,191



If you know how to persist, you come at last to those days which are, so to speak, the days of morality and intelligence, when worthy thoughts triumph naturally, almost without effort. EALZAC.

RIGHT FOR ONCE!

It is not a common thing for a capitalist to be right. When, however, besides being a capitalist, he is a politician, the feat of making a correct statement, especially on the political outlook, is still rarer. This rarity was achieved last Tuesday night by the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna.

On that night, Republican notabilities to the number of five hundred sat down at a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria. Mr. Hanna was one of the speakers; he uttered much nonsense; but in the midst of the torrent of rubbish that dropped from his lips, there was one pearl. He forgot that the great issue which was approaching was the issue between Republicanism and "dangerous Socialism."

Mr. Hanna is right for once; and he is more than right; he reveals a remarkable degree of mental acumen, and frankness without in uttering what his mental menaces perceive.

The specimen "Capitalist Yulgarism" knows of but one "Socialism": to him Balthazarkism is Socialism; Single Tax vapourism is Socialism; Free Coinage is Socialism; Mrs. Nation is a Socialist; Cheap Gas is Socialism; and Socialism is the blows in the air given by the Blind Samson of Fakir-Labor when it smashes a new labor-saving machine as a means to stop the decline of wages, or administers paragonic to seals as a means to bring the capitalist to terms. The Hanna specimen of capitalist knows better. Not only does he know better than to consider tomfoolery Socialism, but he is able to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit Socialism. He knows that the counterfeit article is not "dangerous"; he knows that the counterfeit article is a safety valve that gives him and his class a chance. He knows that danger threatens his system of exploitation, of piracy and rapine only from the quarter of the genuine article. In short, he knows that the drift of the situation is eventually the eventual pitched battle between the Republican party and the Socialist Labor Party.

The term "dangerous Socialism," which implies the existence of another kind of a "harmless Socialism," used by Mr. Hanna marks the gentleman a clear-headed politico-capitalist; and his recognition of the fact that he and his will inevitably have to measure themselves with the former, is a frank admission, for which he deserves credit, that all the influence and all the boodle he invested during the late Presidential campaign to set upon its feet and advertise the counterfeit and harmless article in the hope of killing off the Socialist Labor Party, is this State in particular, was just so much influence and boodle thrown away.

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna was right, absolutely right for once.

"BORING FROM WITHIN" SELF EXHIBITED.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a document of singular value to help understand the essential identity there is between the Organized Scabbery that runs the "pure and simple" unions, and the "boring from within" squad.

The document refers to the situation in the late ill-starred great strike of the cigarmakers in this city. Upon the perverse, ignorant and corrupt nature of the officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union, who gave birth to, engineered, and all along exploited the strike, the document throws but little real light additional to the light thrown by the DAILY PEOPLE upon those gentlemen during and, more recently, after the strike. The instructiveness of the document lies in the source from which it emanates.

Since the middle of the spring, and all through the summer, the DAILY PEOPLE call attention to the fact that

the strike was a gigantic crime being perpetrated upon the rank and file of the cigarmakers in this city, and also upon the cigarmakers outside of the city and other labor organizations. We showed that the strike was hopelessly lost; that it was continued merely as a source of revenue for and by the carrion crows of Fakirs who had strike jobs, and who were living in clover (while the strikers' places were put in jeopardy), upon the moneys extorted from the union and other workers under the false pretence that "the strike was prospering."

While, true to the duty of a bona fide labor paper, the DAILY PEOPLE was, unreservedly, daily making these exposures, it encountered no more malevolent opposition than that which proceeded from, where? From the very source that now issues the document corroborative in detail of all that the DAILY PEOPLE had announced,—from the "Borers from Within." With the obscene "New Yorker Volkszeitung" as their mouthpiece, this element repeated every exorbitant pretence that the Fakirs in charge were setting afloat; they whooped up the strike as a "certain success"; they encouraged the sending of "strike" moneys; they out-Heroded Herod in their rilldery, vituperation and baldpate against the DAILY PEOPLE. They outdid the Fakirs.

The first question that arises is, Were the "Borers from Within" themselves duped by the Fakirs? The answer is found in the document: Emphatically, "No, they know all about it!"

The next question that therefore arises is, What moves the "Borers from Within" to now come out with the truth? Can it be that they have got a new heart? Is it a case of confession and repentance? "No!" And this is the instructive point.

The "Borers from Within" are as corrupt and infamous as the regular Fakirs; both see in the Union only a source of revenue at the expense of the rank and file. The only difference between the two is a difference in favor of the "Regulars." The regular Fakir makes no bones of his capitalist political affiliations, the "Borer from Within" seeks to exploit both the rank and file and the Socialist Movement, with whose feathers he seeks to deck himself. The "Regular" has the Union job; the "Borer from Within" bankers after them. Thus it happens that, every time when the issue is the bona fide Labor Movement, i. e., the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, both "Regulars" and "Borers" are as united as Democratic and Republican capitalists are found to be when the issue is the working class. Thus it happened that when the DAILY PEOPLE and the spokesmen of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. rang the signal of alarm at the crime that the "Regulars" were perpetrating, the "Borers" joined the "Regulars" and outdid them in the vain endeavor to drown the voice of sense; while now when the issue is the job of President of the International Union, and the "Borers" have their own candidate, the malodorous Barnes, running against Perkins, the candidate of the "Regulars," the two fall out just as Democratic out fall out with Republican ins, or vice versa. The reason for the "revelations" now made by Mr. Barnes, is the fact of his being a candidate for a job. An accomplice through silence in the crime of the strike, he now turns against his pals.

"Boring from Within" spells heaping infamy upon infamy.

Smash them both, both "Regulars" and "Irregulars."

"CHEAPNESS" VIA CAPITALIST MUNICIPALIZATION.

Of Glasgow plans, State railways, "Socialist" office holders in "bourgeois" or capitalist Governments, and all such "first steps in Socialism," the class-conscious wage workers now know enough to instantly gauge and classify their advocates. He knows that under capitalism any industry monopolized by the government must be conducted on capitalist "principles," for the benefit of the capitalist class. He knows that the so-called socialist who "participates" in a capitalist government becomes necessarily an agent of the capitalist class and therefore a traitor to Socialism. Lastly he knows that the true Socialist who may be "elected" to an office of any sort by his fellow men of the working class, is not sent there to participate in capitalist government, but to oppose it with all his might and in all possible ways, whether in so doing he succeeds or not in forcing his opponents to make concessions and to devise palliatives. He knows all that and much more. Here is, however, another brick of facts and figures which may prove handy to the militant in his daily fight against all manner of bunco-steerers, the counterfeit Socialists especially.

In France, the manufacture of matches is a government monopoly, employing 676 men and 1,444 women in seven factories, with a capital of \$248,000 francs (or, in round figures, about \$124,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty-three centimes per hour, or one dollar and six cents per day of ten hours;

those of the women are thirty-five centimes per hour, or seventy cents a day.

The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to 20,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000), were 21,602,000 francs (\$5,220,000), or 430 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Again, in France, the manufacture of tobacco is a government monopoly, whose products must be resealed at a stated price, by persons officially appointed as tobaccoists. There are employed in the twenty factories 1,445 men and 13,574 women, with a total capital of 129,072,000 francs (or, in round figures, \$25,814,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty centimes (ten cents), per hour, or one dollar a day of ten hours; those of the women are 32 centimes an hour, or sixty-four cents a day.

The net profits, in 1898, on sales amounting to 404,602,000 francs (\$80,920,000), were 325,597,000 francs (\$65,120,000), OR 252 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Taken together, these two industries, employing 17,240 persons of both sexes with an aggregate capital of about \$27,000,000, yielded to the French capitalist government a net profit during the year, of \$86,722,000 OR 320 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED,—and profits spell "feccings from the Working Class!"

Yet, when the delegates of these workers called upon the so-called "Socialist Minister," Millerand, who, "in order to save the (capitalist) republic" had accepted the portfolio of Commerce in the Waldeen-Roussau-Gallifet Cabinet, he replied that "the necessities of the budget did not warrant him in acceding to their demand for an increase of wages!"

BEHIND THE TIMES.

In the Connecticut Legislature a bill is now pending to introduce the whipping-post. It has been observed that the barometer of a country's civilization is its criminal code. The more barbarous a country, the more barbarous its punishments. Corporal punishment is of the nature of barbarism. Originally it took in the rack, the thumb-screw, etc. By degrees corporal punishment has been abolished. The only leading remnant of it is the death penalty, which, however, is sought to be freed from pain as much as possible. The whipping-post is also a vestige of the days of barbarism. In our country only Delaware has been identified with the whipping-post. New comes Connecticut. The bare fact would seem enough of a comment on the law of motion, obedient to which the ruling class of the Nutmeg State is sliding down. But there is much more in the appearance of this bill in Connecticut than a mere record of sliding back from civilization to barbarism. The bill patentizes the fact that the Connecticut capitalist class is behind the times as a capitalist class in the advantages to be derived from the workmen whom it throws into trampdom by its private ownership of labor-displacing machinery.

The bill is really directed against "rascals," against the tramp. Naughty boys, rude husbands, obstreperous men,—all of these are also listed for the whipping-post; but they are all blind; the fellow that the capitalists, who back the bill, are after, is the workman, who tramps the State for a job, instead of submitting without further ado to the starvation wages that he may get in the place that he has left. In other words, the purpose of the bill is to check even that semblance of "freedom" that the workman is said to enjoy in being "free" to drop the job that does not suit him. The workman caught tramping is to be whipped. The whipping-post, accordingly, is intended to whip the workman back into the shop that he was impudent enough, un-American enough, inflammatory enough, riotous enough, disorderly enough to turn his back on;—a shocking confession of being behind the times by the Connecticut capitalists.

It is to be behind the times not to know that the tramping army of the unemployed is recruited mainly, not out of men with a job, and who left it in search of a better, but out of men who are thrown out of their jobs by the privately owned labor-saving machines of the capitalist class. Consequently, it is to be shockingly behind the times to imagine that any amount of whipping can re-instate the displaced workmen. As far as this feature of the proposed bill is concerned and its purposes, it is comically Malapropish.

But the bill has still another and more marked feature that betrays the backwardness of the Connecticut capitalist mind. In other States, where the capitalist mind is abreast of the mischief it breeds, the source of the tramp is understood. As the tramp springs from the capitalist displacement of labor, no attempt at the impossible is made to re-instate him; instead of that well planned and ruthlessly executed schemes are resorted to in order to exploit him. Thus it is that in Pennsylvania, New York, and many another industrial State, the tramp is as greedily looked for as partridges by hunters, and is hunted accordingly. The tramp is caught, fre-

quently ensnared, and is sentenced to work for the petty Magistrates who have little cockroach factories, and whose salaries are small.

The tramp receives no pay; he must "work out" his sentence; in jail he gets but the poorest board at the expense of the county. In this way the upper capitalist class—the labor-displacing and tramp-producing capitalist class—exploits the tramp; the salaries of these Magistrates need not be "living salaries," they may be very small, even nominal, sometimes they are paid none at all. Like waiters, who, in some hotels are expected to make their wages out of "tips," these Magistrates are expected to make their "salaries" out of the wages which they are saved the necessity of paying to their hands,—and thus the upper capitalist saves taxes.

The Connecticut capitalists are decidedly behind the times.

GRAPE NO. 1. (FAKIR ECONOMICS.)

We have before this, during the week, commented upon that wonderful document, issued by the New Brigade of Organized Scabbery, otherwise known as the "Borers from Within," in the International Cigarmakers Union against the Old Brigade, a fulmination by the "Irregulars" against the "Regulars." We then simply took a bird's-eye view of the performance, pointing out in general the identity of the two sets of scamps, together with their scamp papers, in the Labor Movement, as exemplified by the document itself, in that both were simply after the jobs at the expense of the rank and file.

The document, however, is a regular bunch of grapes. We propose here to start the gnawing of grapes from the bunch, one by one. Each grape will serve the double purpose of elucidating the bona fide Labor Organization, and, by contrast, to pillory pure and simple together with its carrion crow leaders, the Labor Fakirs,—the "Irregular" and along with the "Regular."

The third paragraph of the document sets out:

"The hope for success in the economic struggle rests WHOLLY upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures to them their profit."

This is substantially the language of the Old Brigade of Organized Scabbery. Directly and by indirection, the passage asserts the false and denies the sound principles of Unionism.

It is false to imply that the strike and boycott, unaided by the class-conscious cannonade of an uncompromising class-conscious political party of Labor, can bring on success; it is false to imply that such a cannonade can possibly be effected through a form of organization, such as the International Cigarmakers Union, which denies the class-struggle, which denies the fact that wages and politics are inseparably connected, which brands as a "scab" the member who would lower wages in the shop and yet glorifies with offices and otherwise the member who scuttles wages by supporting political principles of the capitalist class; finally, it is false to say that there is any possibility of success worth mentioning via the economic struggle—the strike and boycott—exclusively.

"Not so," says the brigade of the Organized Scabbery. To hold such language would be to cut the ground from under themselves. It is the gold brick they deal in to hold out pure and simple economic organization as self-sufficient, and to hold out merely economic measures of offence and defence as possible and effective. The paragraph quoted above is a chip of the Organized Scabbery block. It is an echo of the sometimes ignorant, other times corrupt Labor Fakir. Success in the economic struggle does not, to-day, any longer depend WHOLLY upon manoeuvres on the economic field alone, or of economic character only.

To-day, success in the economic struggle of the Working Class depends ENTIRELY upon the soundness of its organization. If the Trade Union is sound, success is certain; if unsound, failure is inevitable. As a tub is not sound, however hale its hoops and staves may be, if it is bottomless, so a Trade Union is a bottomless tub if it is not planted on the principle that, how the members vote is of as much importance as how they work. The Solidarity of Labor means the moving as one man at the hustings, as well as in the shop; and such unity of action is impossible except exclusively along class-conscious lines.

Such an organization can have success, but its success comes partly from the circumstance that it affords no justification for the capitalist to imagine that it can be sold out; it has no standing-room for any officer whom the keen scent of the capitalist can suspect of being a fit subject for bribery; in short, its structure leaves no air for moral and intellectual lepers, such as the "Regulars" or "Irregulars" to breathe in.

No wonder that the "Borers from Within" hold at all critical moments language that is as false and as misleading as that of their elder brothers, the "Regulars."

The capitalists who grabbed the oil lands in Texas are up against a snag of their own creation. It has been known for years that there were valuable wells there, and companies secured possession of them. At about the same time a law was passed that any State lands on which oil should be discovered should still be owned by the State. The cause of that law was that some men who had secured State grants wished for a while to restrict the producing area. When they were ready they would take into their possession all the other lands. They acted too quickly, and some of the largest producers themselves came under that law. There will be a big fight in the Texas courts, but it is improbable that the well-owners will be defeated, as some of them come very close to being the courts.

Political and Economic.

Down in Wilmington, Del., those persons who believe themselves to be single taxpayers bring out with regular irregularity a small paper called "Justice." Its chief work is to print large lists of the advances that the Single Tax movement is making. It finds some indication of the single tax idea in everything that comes along. It found it in the Democratic Party, and now it finds it in the words of poor, pained, old Lyman Abbott. Seeing that, since the day when Single Tax and Rand mired stock-holding Thos. A. Shearman declared against the Boers in favor of England's armed bandits, on the ground that "England was introducing the Single Tax in South Africa," the Single Tax has made no progress except as a mental disease in the case of its advocates, the cautious man hesitates to accept the conclusions of "Justice" as reliable. If it can show a Single Taxer who has not died, intellectually, years ago, one may listen to what it thinks it has to say.

The "Utica Advocate" occasionally becomes "radical" by mouthing a few phrases on the subject of public ownership. It has no conception of what such a thing means, but it has heard people talk about it, so not to be behind the times it tries to talk about it too. It "favors public ownership." It knows that it would be a good thing; but it consistently opposes all attempts to obtain it. It does so because it has hatching that does not believe in public ownership, and their support is just as good as that of the persons who believe in it. Therefore, it advocates and opposes, so that all may be pleased, and it may profit by their pleasure. By doing so it shows that it knows just as much about public ownership as it does about trades unionism.

The Populists were ever strange creatures, and they have grown stranger as they decreased in numbers. Everything untoward, trite, and freakish that the former large body possessed has been concentrated in the small handful of men left. The "Representative," edited by E. A. Twitchell, makes a strong plea for no less a thing than "Socialist unity." What the editor will do with him when he gets it is a mystery, as he still claims to be a Populist. It may be that this is one method of fighting against Socialism. It may also be that Mr. Twitchell is looking for a place in which to dump his superior economic knowledge. "United" Socialism would be just the place, but he will have to hustle if he wishes to find it while it is still united.

The "Brauer-Zeitung" has a front page in such English as its editors are able to muster. Sometimes there is a meaning to it, but that is only when an accident occurs. Be it known that the "Brauer-Zeitung" has ecumenical, but they are usually as badly twisted as the language in which they are dressed. It took up the much abused subject of the Initiative and Referendum, and it started to do it with the following deep-cheated observation: "Not only in trade union circles, but still more on the stage of political economy a discussion has ensued lately, pro and con, literally and yet more verbally, in relation with the significance and practicality of law-making by initiative and referendum, and the lessons taught by the practical use of them." That is the message that the writer would bring. He solves his problem by giving you another to find out what he said. One would imagine that the "international celebrity," known to fame as Yawkop Franz, was still the editor of the "Brauer Zeitung." But he is not. It seems that that devoted paper has an inexhaustible supply of Yawkops. As fast as one of them rolls off its editorial chair—either through being too heavy with the fumes of too much scab beer, or by being kicked out—another, fully his match, stands ready to be set up.

How thoroughly thrashed the "Citizen and Country," official organ of the Organized Scabbery of Canada, feels itself by the S. L. P. of this country, by the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, and by the organ of both, the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and how deep the wounds are that we have inflicted upon its carcass, may be gathered from the following agonizing cry, which it is a positive pleasure to reproduce from its columns:

"The Socialist Labor Party is the misleading name chosen by Anarchists. It is used for a two-fold purpose—to blind the people as to its evil intentions and throw discredit on Christian Socialism. This is the party to which Woodley, the candidate who polled 221 votes in the late Mayoralty election, belonged. I say the party is misnamed. It does not favor labor; it opposes labor. It does not favor Socialism. It opposes Socialism. The issue of February 2 of the WEEKLY PEOPLE contains an exceedingly untruthful review of the private and official life of Victoria of England, though her body had not yet been laid in the tomb. It is replete with vileness, not one sentence of which I would attempt to reproduce here. These people—Labor Socialists they call themselves—fairly revel in filthiness. Let them stew in their own nastiness. Post-office department prohibits circulation of indecent literature in Canada. So it should. Will it not prevent the circulation in our country of that indecent print the New York WEEKLY PEOPLE?"

PORTO RICO BECOMES ACCLIMATED TO US.

Little Porto Rico, which men judged to be of no account excepting as an item on the credit side of some Company's ledger, smuggled into the bed of this great nation, and during the winter season, in most unseemly fashion, it planted its cold feet in the small of our back. We had judged it at a thing to be transferred from one to another: a trifle that would be quoted on the Stock Exchange: a mere bauble that a rich man might give to his daughter for a wedding gift. But it held itself otherwise. It seemed to consider itself as one of the family. It entered into the family larder, and attempted to remove the jam-pot from the highest shelf where it had been placed for the benefit of those whose strong individuality qualified them to live wholly at the family's expense.

Silence reigned supreme in the Senate Chamber, and it was unbroken save by the distant echo of Chauncey Depew, as with characteristic thoroughness, he went to the bottom of another case. The last case had touched with roscate fingers the Senator's magnificent proboscis sun-burst. His companions slumbered on in the discharge of their onerous duties, and in the ante-room their secretaries were busy interviewing Manifest Destiny as to where she would point at next. Maps littered the tables, and there were flats of the weaker nations that needed to be restrained in their attempts to insult us.

The Senators slumbered on. In the innocence and goodness of their hearts they were all unconscious of danger, as they had placed guards at all the exits from the National Treasury. Suddenly, and as unexpectedly as a word of sense from a Senator, there came from ungrateful Porto Rico the most unkindest cut of all. After all we had promised, after all we had agreed to do, after all we had left undone, it makes demands of us! It attempts to hold us to our promises! After we had agreed to place it on an equal footing with ourselves, it deliberately takes that footing, and demands that we open the purse that they had helped to fill. It was no less than a request that the River and Harbor bill be amended by a clause granting a good round sum to "improve" the harbor of San Juan.

The Senate woke up. There was a foe in its midst, and the foe had just as large a maw as those who made their way in the world through their unaided efforts in being assisted to help themselves. Porto Rico, the island that they had warmed in their bosom, jauntily steps forward and wants some food.

In the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the Senate, such a thing had never occurred before. Men had wandered in from Vermont and demanded harbor appropriations for Long Rock Swimming Pool; men had come from the Dakotas to ask that a sea-wall be built around the Howling Dog Ranch; delegates from Mississippi had asked for appropriations to guard against snow-slides in the bays; frequently money had been given to plant shade trees on the alkali plains of the West—but that our new possession should take advantage of us, that it should manifest either sense or astuteness, that it should reach out its hands to take hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the mouths of our own professionally starving millionaires, was unheard of. The Senate wept. It could not but weep as it had made a mistake in its calculations. Where it had figured on a crowd of people which did not know enough to carry a government appropriation to its mouth, it found a people which could not only convey it, but which could also hustle around for one to convey.

Mr. Teller arose, and his free-silver accents ring true as a lead half-dollar. He talked for hours without saying anything, and then he sat down amid tremendous signs of relief. Others followed him in the great work of sitting down, especially on Porto Rico. But here also they miscalculated because Porto Rico sat down in return, and under it was another demand for our hard-earned money. It increased its request, and wished for harbor appropriations, with all the skill of a politician of long standing. It put in its bills just like the community that had cast the deciding votes in a tight contest.

If such a state of affairs was allowed to continue, how long would it be before Porto Rico would send us a warship to prevent the encroachments of some country that was trying to prevent it from stealing the wealth of that country? Porto Rico has a mission to perform. It can supply lucrative positions to sons, nephews, brothers and cousins. It can be the primitive accumulation of a disinterested development company. It can even supply themes for pot-roast oratory. But that it should presume to ask for anything in return is monstrous! A harbor appropriation! Money to deepen its channel, when there are towns which have no channels and want them deepened! Money to improve its shore front, when the Senator from Utah had hard work to make the post-office at Pig End a first class office, because there were four letters a month delivered there. The Senate caught its breath, and experienced a feeling of doubt.

Some of the men looked thoughtful. Where could a committee of investigation come in on such a deal? Where was there a job in it for favored contractors? Who was going to pay for that appropriation? Others saw in it the hands of the discontented classes who are always trying to impoverish wealth. They saw that a scheme was on foot to loot the treasury of their beloved country, before they could get at it. They considered, and then as one man and a third they arose and said that Porto Rico was unfitted for self-government. It was too well able to take charge of its own affairs, for that.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—As things look to me, rather than running down we are on the highway to unthinkable happiness. Just think of it, how cheap things are getting!

UNCLE SAM—You are right or wrong, according as you mean to right or wrong thing by what you say. You are right if you mean that this general cheapness will urge on the dash that must precede the leap forward to happiness; but you are wrong if you mean that cheapness is in itself a good thing.

B. J. (taking four 25-cent pieces out of his pocket)—How unpractical you Socialists are! Here I have four quarters. When things were dear I needed all four to buy me a hat; now I can get a hat for only two of them; I am two quarters richer. If hats become still cheaper I get me a hat for only one quarter, and then I am in three quarters. This goes right straight along; prices go down and I keep more and more money for myself. Isn't that prancing at the double quick towards prosperity?

U. S.—Your mathematics of political economy are all in a "jip." (Taking the four quarters out of B. J.'s hands and spreading them in his left hand.) I have here four quarters; hats are dear; they cost \$1; I buy me one (throws the quarters back into his right hand); have I any left?

B. J.—No; I said so.

U. S. (puts three out of the four quarters into his left hand)—I have three quarters; hats are cheaper; they only cost 75 cents; I buy me one (throws the three quarters back into his right hand); have I any left?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—I'm no better off than when hats cost \$1.

B. J.—Yes; but—

U. S.—Slut up! (Puts one out of the four quarters into his left hand.) I have one quarter; hats are cheaper yet, they only cost 25 cents; I buy me one (throws the quarter back into his right hand); have I any left?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—I am no better off than when hats cost \$1 or 75 cents.

B. J.—Yes, but—

U. S.—Slut up, I say. (Spreads all the four quarters again in his left hand.) I have four quarters; hats are dear; they cost \$1; I buy me one; (throws the quarters into his right hand) have I any left?

B. J.—Why, no.

U. S.—Put two quarters in his left hand)—I have two quarters; hats are cheaper; they cost only 50 cents; I would like to buy one; can I buy with 50 cents a cheaper hat than that costs 75 cents?

B. J.—No, but—

U. S.—No "buts." The moral of the story is here for Whig and Tory: For the wage-earner, and you are a wage earner, to judge of his chances of prosperity, it is not enough for him to consider the decline in the price of things he needs, he must also consider the supply of the goods he receives to buy things with. Cheap goods and cheap wages leave you with your nose to the grindstone; cheap goods and cheaper wages grind your nose worse. And thereby hangs the important law of wages.

B. J.—The "Law of Wages" I have heard that mentioned; what is it?

U. S.—In the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, just like hats. The price of hats depends upon the supply and the demand therefor. If the supply of hats is larger than the demand, the price will go down. So with labor. The larger the supply and the lower the demand, the lower also is the price of labor, or the wages of the worker. Under the capitalist system, the relative demand for labor steadily goes down. Machinery displaces the workers, and the concentration of capitalist concerns throws wages earners out of work. Now is this all. Middle class men, unable to compete with larger capitalists drop into the class of the proletariat and by so much increase the supply of those who seek work above the demand. Consequently, the wages of the working class steadily go down. That's the same as saying that the money they receive, and with which they must make their purchases, is steadily less. In view of this, it matters not how cheap goods become. The workers cannot profit thereby, because their wages keep pace and even outrun other goods in cheapness. Goods are becoming cheaper and cheaper because machinery produces them more plentifully; but hand in hand with that, labor becomes still cheaper and cheaper.

B. J. looks petrified.

U. S.—The great cheapening of goods, so far from denoting that the workers "are prancing at the double quick towards prosperity," denotes that we are galloping at the double-quick towards the social crash. Get from under!

To the Members and Friends of the S. L. P.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country are requested to send presents to be used at the Bazaar and Fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary, at the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday, March 17th, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Send all presents to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 24 New Reade street, New York City.

The Committee further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of \$1 an inch single column for the special festival number of the DAILY PEOPLE to be issued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE office, 24 New Reade street, New York.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
A. Orange, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their real signature and address. None of these will be recognized.

Unhappy.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—Anyone used to observation has noticed the evil effects of the day-days that manifest themselves on some persons either physically or mentally. But inasmuch as we live at present in the midst of winter and the day-days are several months away yet, it is hard to explain how some people get. For many some members of our section have received circular-letters for the purpose of issuing about "socialist unity" this time arising from our sister town Waterbury in our summer state.

It seems to me some people must feel very uneasy, and this continual coming and going of "unity" affairs, would cause a great deal of trouble. Considering the fact, that in the last year so many "anti-unity" conferences have been held, one would think anything and everything that is capable of "unification" is united by this time. But apparently the more "unity" conferences are being held by certain people the more dissatisfied they become.

Recently "unity" has grown into a kind of sport with some people and of course they should have the same right as the other sports have: to amuse one another. But they should then leave undisturbed other people, for if they can comprehend anything they must know by this time that no section of the individual members of the S. L. P. will stand with anyone, no matter what name they apply to themselves, for the simple reason that within its ranks unity of purpose prevails.

There is UNIFY in the ranks of the S. L. P. and anyone that is willing to participate in it is welcome, therefore all outsiders that have "unity" purposes of their own should leave ruling not to molest any member with any "socialist" affair whatsoever, for it will be a waste of time and money without any effect.

—FRED. FELLERMANN, Hartford, Conn. Feb. 5, 1901.

Pure and Simple Unity.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—That there is no contention of what unity—the true solidarity of labor—means among working men who are outside the Socialist Labor Party, no matter what organization they belong to, is in evidence by their acts all over the country. The people have recognized many of them—Union men scolding on Union men—workmen shoulder-shoulders, muscles to knock down other workmen, etc., etc.—and in the midst of all this, while one-sidedly admitted in measures another union opposes them.

California furnishes an example of the latter of the phases of freakdom, above mentioned. We have in this state a State Printing Office superintended by the State Printer, who is elected by the votes of the citizens. A bill has been introduced to make the State Printer an appointee of the legislature, and to extend \$50,000 on machinery, and to extend the office up to date, that is, to put in the present machinery, etc.

The Pure and Simple of Sacramento are much worried up about it but not to the same purpose, in fact they are at cross purposes.

The Typographical Union, with many "unhappy" has passed resolutions calling upon the legislature to reject the clause in the bill which would make the State Printer an appointed office but, to pass the section that calls for the \$50,000 appropriation. Thereupon, to and behind, the Cigar-makers' Union, meets and resolves against the resolutions of the Typographical Union, naming that the appropriation clause be rejected. Yet both of these unions are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and are supposed to move with one heart, mind and purpose toward the emancipation of the working class.

There is no organization of labor here, excepting the S. L. P. The policy of the pure and simple is not to organize. Labor is to be organized in separate unions and the fact that they are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and are supposed to move with one heart, mind and purpose toward the emancipation of the working class.

JOHN ROBERTSON, San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 2, 1901.

Poling Pale and His Likes Held Up for Inspection.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—I see in London "Justice" of February 2 an interview on Socialist affairs in the United States, with that ridiculous gentleman, Sir John Curran, so called by our militants here, because he and his meetings kept coming from London and London. The interview is signed by the editor of "Justice," and is a lie out of the whole cloth from beginning to end. In America we do not care much whether Mr. Curran lies or Mr. Quelch, or for that matter, both of them, but for the benefit of the Socialists of England, who are struggling in the light, weighed down by the lie of "Justice," I intend to quote the passage of the interview, and with the braiding iron of facts stamp the Curran interview as a clumsy piece of lying.

Such is the passage: "The Daily People," notice a report, in the weekly edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, of an interview, a representative of that paper is supposed to have had with you previous to your going on the platform at the meeting in Arlington Hall, New York. The reporter does not appear to be favorably impressed. He describes you as a 'bullet-headed gentleman with the shifty, deceitful eye of the typical labor fakir.' How did this gentleman interview you?"

Curran—"I WAS NEVER INTERVIEWED AT THAT MEETING, EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER. Some one in the audience, who I was told was the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, asked me a question or two questions at the close of my address, but beyond replying to his questions from the platform, I had no personal contact with him, and never met him again."

For barefaced, stupid lying this statement takes first prize. On the night in question, I went to Arlington Hall for the purpose of inter-

viewing Mr. Curran. As I had never seen him, I asked one Isadore Phillips, the leader of the Bronx Kangaroos, if he would point Mr. Curran out to me. He at once went for Mr. Leonard D. Abbott (another Kang leader, who was slated to occupy the chair at the meeting), and he introduced Mr. Curran to me. He presented him with my card, which he read and placed in his pocket. I then proceeded to question him in the presence of Abbott, Phillips and twenty-five other Kangaroos. Curran answered all my questions exactly as written in the DAILY PEOPLE. Repeatedly he had his arm and coat pulled by his friends and requested to come away from me when the questions were getting too hot for him. This conduct of Curran's friends was particularly noticeable when I asked him what he thought of a Union that had Mark Hanna for cashier. The Kangaroos present will never forget Curran's well-earned denial of this matter that is known to every one in the American movement. After twenty-five minutes of questions and answers, Abbott requested Curran to come on the platform as he was about to start the meeting. Then Curran broke away from me and the interview ended. As to me asking questions from the floor and answering them from the platform, it is as silly a lie as the other, for the reason that the interview had been written up by me and was in the DAILY PEOPLE, machine, two miles away, when he was questioned by one of our comrades, named Winauer.

As to having 800 people in the hall, as Mr. Curran states in another part of his wonderful interview, instead of 103, as stated in the DAILY PEOPLE, we are forced to conclude that Mr. Curran counted the audience as he came to the platform, the simple Trade Union followers. The hall holds only 350 people; 800 people can no more be packed into Arlington Hall than a gallon can be put into a pint measure.

Mr. Curran is not an artistic liar; he is one of the common, or garden variety.

T. A. HICKEY.

New York, Feb. 15.

One More Type of These "36,918 Socialist Voters."

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The below clipping from the "Daily Illinois Courier," a capitalist paper, concerns one Al Pierson, ex-member of the Socialist Labor Party, and late candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the "Social Democratic," "Socialist Unity" party ticket.

"Al Pierson wishes to inform his many friends and few foes that he does not intend to take any active part in 'party politics' during the approaching city campaign. Dame Rumor and gossip will make a waste of time and effort."

This "valiant war horse" that was fitted out with a horse and rig to go out in the rural districts of this county and round up 500 votes for his name—has received only 4 votes in the county, 12 less than the S. L. P.—will now pull off his armor and lay down his arms. This act recalls a conversation that took place between the writer and this Mr. Pierson in the late spring of 1899, just after the city election of that year.

A few weeks after the election, he found the S. L. P. in a bad way. I was unable to be present at that meeting of the Section of the S. L. P., but was informed of the above fact, and met him on the street. A conversation after the following manner took place:

—Hello, Al; I hear that you have quit us.

He—"Yes, I decided to do so some time ago."

—What was the matter?"

He (mysteriously, this is very characteristic of the man)—"Something is going to drop, I made up my mind when the Section put up the ticket, that I would get out as soon as the election was over."

Here the subject was changed, and after a few minutes talk he drew from his pocket a letter addressed to the Mayor asking for a job, and read a few lines from it which assured the Mayor that the (person) considered him a fair-minded man, and not such a political bigot as to deny his application a fair consideration. Guided by this voter's past actions, I said to him, "I think you are taking time by the forelock and grooming himself for that before-seeked job."

WALTER J. LACY,

Jacksonville, Ill. Feb. 12, 1901.

Doing the Workers.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—I see in the January "Carpenter" a tabulated statement of the referendum vote on the amendment to the National Constitution that was passed at the last convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held at Scranton, Pa., September 17-27, 1900.

To the intense astonishment and disgust of the rank and file they have learned that those propositions that they have carried by a majority vote have been thrown out.

For instance: we elected J. E. Potts for Boston as treasurer of the U. B. at the convention; this election was put to the referendum, and although carried by over two thousand votes in the recent referendum, the general officers have declared he was not elected. That check for \$3,000 that had no date on it must be indeed a dangerous document when the gang in control will go to such lengths to keep the books themselves.

The membership, generally, has been looking up the constitution and there they found that section 40 says that whenever a majority of votes is cast for any proposition that proposition should be carried; accordingly they marvel at this outrageous conduct of P. J. McGuire & Co.

To make matters worse, the amendment carried at the late convention, declaring for the referendum, has not been submitted to the membership at all. Local 32, Brooklyn, has sent in a protest against this latter proceeding, but although this occurred seven weeks ago no reply has been received yet. It would look as if the whole crowd of general officers were slapping the faces of the rank and file by dumping the communications of the rank and file in the waste basket.

The situation in Brooklyn is becoming worse from week to week, and every new development shows greater rascality on the part of the fakirs.

Business Agent Beatty told a number of strikers in Brooklyn last week the following story that can be easily verified: A contractor named Egan inquired of one Business Agent Thompson if he could tell him where there was a union shop as he wanted some work done and wished it to be done by union men. Business Agent Thompson said he did not know, and then referred him to a scab shop, although the fakir got up a list of union (3) bosses last as long as a list of labor fakir expenses. This statement was made at a meeting of strikers in

Greenspoint recently, and dozens of union men will testify to the accuracy of it.

To what depth of stupidity and corruption the fakirs have sunk can be seen from this incident: One of the business agents told the strikers that the bosses who had locked out their men could not be reached, and then said, "Let us organize the bosses and representatives from our organization into one body. The representatives from our body to be paid by the bosses and ourselves jointly." What a beautiful scheme to secure jobs for the fakirs, and throw over the class struggle permanently at the same time!

It is also well-known that the president of the New York District Council who works for the Fuller Construction Company introduced a motion that "Labor be not interfered with, although that firm is putting up scabs, for a firm whose men are striking members of the U. B."

It has also leaked out that in the agreement made with the bosses last May, the machine hands were not mentioned, although they are members of the union. This state of affairs has so disgusted the men that a large number of the strikers in Young and Girards have kicked the Organized Scabbery overboard, and gone back to work.

We hope that these men will not be discharged and that they will recognize that there is an organization in the field based on the class struggle, bringing dismay to the ranks of the labor fakir, who, when the final day of reckoning comes, in the near future, they will hold up to scorn and contempt by every decent workman in the nation.

F. C. WOLFE, 320 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Obituary."

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—Section Pasco is still in the raze and doing business with the natives, so to speak. To find it different, the buzz-cut is being away sawing through knots (and warts) on the bellwethers of capitalism (peanut politicians, thereby showing up these vermin to the wages-slaves hereabouts). Yes, Section Pasco is working for the Workers Republic.

Pasco is a very uncommon place, generally considered when one meets an uncommon person the incident of times can be accounted for as this is quite a center for sneezing herders. Of course, these poor and simple herders are not to be blamed for their peculiarities. This infernal system of robbery is the cause. The sooner the working class get acquainted with the Socialist Labor Party the sooner they will get acquainted with the cause of their being hungry, ragged and degraded more ways than I have time to enumerate just now.

However, I digressed a little in this letter. What I want is some information, and perhaps some comrades somewhere will be kind enough to furnish the same. It comes about this way. A fellow who flunked around a hotel here for a meagre subsistence, wears crepe on his coat sleeve. Some say he is mourning the death of an old woman in England. We think different, but as George is beaten so far from any city or town of importance, the incident is a theme of conjecture. Do you really suppose there is a workman in the United States that is foolish enough to mourn the death of one of his worst enemies? Especially when it comes to a "royal family five thousand miles away." Some of our Link is making a disease or mania or some kind. Maybe it is a violent phobia. At any rate we are careful about contaminating ourselves for, if it is contagious, it would be a hardship on us who have to work every day. Some suggest that he be quarantined or tied down so no bad results would accrue from his being at large.

It is to be hoped that such things will eventually pass away, i. e., people who are afflicted with dangerous habits should be carefully attended to by the community. Of course, such a question has never come before the populace of Pasco and he is not a danger to the community. Let something be done. What can it be? I imagine that a good suggestion will be offered from someone who has had more experience with incurables. Is there a comrade who is accustomed to hospital or asylum work?

Now, in conclusion, I want to know why a wage-slave is a rascal (thinking about his for-ter master's business). Is the SLAVE justified in mourning the death of a PARASITE, who happens to throw a few pennies to the poor dupes out of STOLEN WEALTH? No, emphatically, no! Through my glasses I can't see it that way. Working people of all nations, regard this as their BREAD AND BUTTER INTERESTS and they will never learn why they either talk with Socialists or read Socialist literature. Read the daily and weekly PEOPLE. Learn to work for the revolution. In other words, wake up and see what is going on in the field of labor.

On to Emancipation! MARK MORRIS, Pasco, Wash., Feb. 7, 1901.

And Merely They "Unite."

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The so-called Socialist howlers for unity, who are still shouting their songs of unity, throughout the country, and in which each shout seems to send them further from their goal, still cling to that fond delusion that they will unite all the "Socialist forces" in one solid body, and capture the country—or a job forthwith, having entirely lost sight of the fact that the most difficult undertaking, the uniting among themselves.

At their State convention, they soon discovered a "ring," which was called the "Benham-King gang," who had fixed the convention. A good part was composed of "Appeal to Nonsense" Socialists. Among their nominees was J. R. Dagaz, an ex-Republican State Senator, author of that infamous tramp act that classified the unemployed into "honorable," and "dishonorable," the first class to receive thirty-five cents per day, the second class ten cents per day to work on county roads. This "champion of labor" ran for Congress on the "United Socialist" ticket. Several other beauties were elected for State Committeemen. The Rev. Dr. Scott whom they had all put down as a fraud and, who reportedly said class-consciousness was class-sense, was one of them. As the campaign was coming on it became necessary for them to sink their differences; "we must poll a large vote and bury the S. L. P." was their slogan. A strong plea was made for money and they gathered some \$1,400 from their dupes. The Benham-King gang to get their fingers in

When those outside of the ring saw the

ills commencing to roll in, they concluded they had to do some "purifying," and put a stop to the workings of the ring. They hit upon the plan of drafting a new set of by-laws with a provision against any one on a committee having claims against the party. The program was carried through. The purifiers were overjoyed at their success in knocking the stuffing out of the Benham-King, and quiet once more reigned.

At about this time a boom started in trades unions. Peace, the organizer of the A. F. of L. of H. arrived; a State convention was called; some sixteen or eighteen Social Democrats and Kangs took part. They were "united" in that style so peculiar to them. During the time I was present, several motions of "unity" were put to vote and the "United Socialists" were each time evenly split against each other. In all the speech-making the only one who used the word "Socialism" was a pure and simple fakir. The Kangs had not the courage.

The time having arrived to organize everything in sight, those whom I know to be opposed to trade organizations now took an active part in them. This Bersford and a few others managed to get themselves elected to paying jobs in these new unions. It won't be long before we will be able to put in our gallery a new collection of fakirs and a rascal had a large sized crop of a cheap variety.

While these were busy working the unions, Benham was busy working both. He had not elected to a seat on the committee. Then they discovered that he had a mortgage of \$400 against the "Advance," and according to the constitution just adopted, was not entitled to a seat. But Benham claims that he transferred the mortgage. He is charged with having doctored up the books in fine shape. While the rumbblings are yet low they are gathering.

When Wilkins was editing the paper, it ran into debt, and the "Tageblatt" was asking for rent due. Benham, the business Socialist, came "to the rescue." Wilkins wanted to retire, Benham offered to put up \$50 if four others would do the same to pay the debt and he promised he would place the paper on a sound business basis. By a vote of five to three Benham controlled the paper. He took more pains to advertise his own printing establishment than anything else. He ran the paper on "business principles" until he got a mortgage on it of \$400; then he turned the paper over to his party, who are now having it printed by "Town Talk."

The S. L. P. looks serenely at the capers of these freaks and crooks who are about evenly divided, uniting—into each other's hair.

GEORGE SPEED, San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 3.

The "Ripper" Bill in Pennsylvania.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The Muedlbrenner charter bill appears on the stage at Harrisburg, great is the outcry and counter charge thereat.

The bill is one to give a new charter to the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Scranton.

The feature that attracts the shrillest comment is the "ripper" feature that ousts the present officials of these three cities, and appoints in their stead a different set, presumably more agreeable to the appointees—the Quay Republican State administration.

From the deep roar of the heavy city "dailies" to the shrill squeak of the backwoods organs, on either side, there ascends to heaven a continual babel of mutual exposure and vilification. The gang that is in—Magee's—discourses on the intentions of the founders of the Republic, and the heinousness of disfranchisement, neglecting to square themselves of the charge of all kinds of rascality piled at their door.

The gang that by the State's power means to be in (Quay's), do the ancient act of pulling the mote out of their neighbor's eye, neglecting the beam that is in their own, and no small beam at that either.

No one short of the State geologist could ascertain the size of these mountains of fraud, crime and rascality, or the age and rottenness of the different strata. Of course, the whole matter lies outside the labor question and the class conscious wage worker is not excited. He can note and call attention to these facts that both sides have given prominence to:

1. That the Quaysites are desperately corrupt.
2. That the Mageesites are desperately corrupt.
3. That any legislation (in a city full of un-class conscious underhandeds), will fail to "reform" Pittsburgh, if it leaves the present "ring" in control, or if it leaves their onsting to a popular election.
4. That under the same conditions, any other set of office-holders put there by the State will have the same power to defray being ousted at the polls.
5. That "The United States Labor League" is a set of old wooden-headed crooks to take up the issue as a labor issue and pass a string of amendments to the bill, in hopes of opening the hearts of the new oncoming "reform" Harrisburg-made administration.

No doubt there was a great internal friction in this no-politics-within-the-union-gang; since they, being such advocates of "something now" had "in their midst" many, attached to the government that is-in, and who were naturally against the proposed change. Besides this, since Bradbury is very likely to be Allegheny's appointed mayor, there may be sad memories lingering from that unpleasant, unfair divide of boodle from Bradbury to certain delegates, that was brought out the time that Bradbury did not get the nomination. O. I. C. NOW, Greenville, Pa., Feb. 10.

The Vice Problem.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The principal topic before the public for some time is the vice of this city, the social evil and how to stop it. Committees have been appointed, ministers have preached from their pulpits about it. The church-people and the clergymen have given their remedy: namely, convert and change all these poor unfortunates and establish missions where they dwell. Of course, the church has this cure for all the troubles in the country. But, not a committee, not a minister, priest or bishop

has ever said one word about labor or wages. Yet it is the wage system that lies at the root of the social evil. What makes the poor unfortunate prostitute lead this kind of life? In nine cases out of ten it is because she has been starved almost to death working for some large establishment for four or five dollars a week, or in some factory for little or nothing; and not having any friends to assist her, she has been forced into leading this horrible life. The question has often been asked, how can a young woman live on five dollars per week, if she has no parents nor friends to help her along? She doesn't live very well, she exists. She doesn't board. Oh, no. She hires a little hall-bedroom in some plain part of the city for a dollar a week and lives on ten cent meals. Most all places where several women are employed have a restaurant where a cup of tea or coffee may be had for two cents and a roll for a penny. This quantity of food for breakfast and supper hundreds of women live upon in this city. In fact they have to starve themselves almost to death to be able to get some clothing to make an appearance.

Ever since the department stores began in the United States the social evil has increased very much. Let me tell you the following story that was told the writer by a woman:

A young woman, twenty years old, applied for a position as saleswoman in a large department store in this city; the man in charge of the department asked her what salary she expected. She said that over in New Jersey in the small store where she was employed she had received seven dollars per week. "Oh," said he, "seven dollars? We can not pay you that. I have several girls here as old as you for four dollars and fifty. But I'll tell you the best I can do; I'll give you five dollars per week."

"Oh," said the young woman, "I could not live on that and pay my board."

He looked at her with a smile on his face and said: "Haven't you a gentleman friend?" which has become a common question put to many girls seeking employment in stores and offices. Hence is it a wonder we have the social evil? Young men who are getting twelve and fifteen dollars a week, are being discharged every day, and young women put in their places on a salary of five and six dollars per week!

Oh, one need not be astonished that there are so many poor unfortunate women who wander the streets all night. Hundreds of young women in this city are forced to do one of three things: jump into the river and end life, work and slowly starve to death, or lead a life of shame. So long as our present industrial system begets so many of these poor unfortunate women, there is no use in calling upon the police to stop the social evil. The only way to lessen the social evil is to change our socio-industrial system.

Let all those committees of men and women, also the church-people and clergymen go to the large establishments and factories where thousands of women are employed and see the salary they get! Thousands of good honest women are out of work in this city; help to get them employment. It is action we want and not so much talk. In this city men who are worth railroads, from Wanamaker down, employ hundreds of poor women on starvation wages; yet these gentlemen attend fashionable churches; call themselves Christians, and send money to foreign lands to convert the heathen.

Every time we make a millionaire in the United States, five hundred men and women go to the almshouse and several hundred poor women are forced to go on the town, and this is the way we are growing rich.

So long as this state of affairs exists, the social evil will be here, and it will make no difference what capitalist, political party is in power. But allow me to say in conclusion that I am not in favor of Tammany Hall; no, no; the social evil goes deeper than any change of capitalist political parties.

JOHN HENRY, New York, Feb. 12.

Up a Tree.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—I have been a "pure and simpler" for some time. Have held office in both the Fakration and the Boogie Fakirs' Court. Have come to the conclusion that the pure and simpler is the only way to get the man up a tree, during high water. He found safety, at first, on the lower limbs; but only for a short while, for the water rising he had to confront the same danger; until finally he reached the top and was feeling upward for more limbs; when the life boat caught him, Life Boat, S. L. P.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 8.

Mr. Butcher Has a Mail at Last.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—There was a time in this city of Springfield when Mr. William Butcher, "Provisional Secretary of the Social Democratic Party," wandered forth from the Post Office with his hands empty. Letters were seldom forthcoming. Now things have changed. Mr. "Provisional Butcher" is now overburdened with mail, but it brings no joy to his inwards. Each trip he can be seen carrying many letters but they are only such as he formerly paid the freight on himself. All of them are copies of his "unity" request, sent by him to, and now hung back at him without answer by the Socialist Labor Party Sections. These returns are flocking back upon "Provisional Butcher" from all parts of the country.

As soon as the mails from the more distant Sections arrive, Mr. William "Provisional" Butcher will again be a mailless man.

W.S.G., Springfield, Mass., February 12.

Another Three-Card Monte Game of His Uncovered.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The Kang's "Harriman" version of the debate which took place in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25, 1900, in which he states that "we proposed to have an official stenographer, chosen by joint consent, whose report should be authoritative; but they refused, knowing that such an arrangement would prevent them from garbling the report," is a deliberate lie, and savors of everything Kangarooship.

In the first place, one of the members of the S. L. P. proposed that we should have a stenographer and mentioned

comrade Keindard for such. The Kang committee-men, Anton Frank, W. E. White and Frank Van Dyke were present, not one of them consenting to the proposition. We had not taken any action to make it authoritative. It was the Kang committee that refused to have anything to do with the arrangement for securing a stenographer, realizing that they could plagiarize successfully, and at leisure work the report so that it would be palatable to their mendacious appetites, and hoping that no stenographer would be secured.

Knowing full well the character and traits of the crowd we were dealing with, we took pains to have a copy of the minutes of all the meetings on paper which the joint committee held, knowing that the minutes would be useful for future reference. The minutes were signed by W. E. White, Kang State Secretary, S. D. P. (K) and myself. Any one who wishes to look at the minutes of the meetings held by the joint committee, can do so by applying at S. L. P. Headquarters, 833 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.

M. J. BOMSTEAD, New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9.

Allegheny Co.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—A well-attended special meeting was held by Section Pittsburgh, S. L. P., on Sunday, February 10th, in the interest of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Comrade H. A. Goff was elected chairman and Comrade S. Schulberg vice-chairman.

Comrade Daniel DeLeon, who was in town on a three days' agitation tour, was present. In a few words he showed the necessity of all party members located beyond reach of the DAILY PEOPLE working with might and main for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Not only because the large circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE would strengthen the DAILY, but wherever the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE was the largest, there the party membership was most untapped, being best grounded on scientific, class-conscious Socialism.

After a good deal of earnest discussion by the comrades, a motion prevailed which placed all the members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in Allegheny county to do their utmost in getting new subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

A general meeting of all the members of the Party and the Alliance will be held on the fourth Sunday, at 8 p. m., of every other month at the county headquarters to compare notes, and find out the correct general and branch got the most subscribers.

The second general meeting will be held March 24th. Besides discussing the welfare of our official organs other business of importance will be transacted.

A Press committee was elected, composed of Thomas Lawrence, John R. Root and S. Schulberg. This committee is to gather news for the DAILY PEOPLE in Allegheny county.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and its DAILY PEOPLE.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 13.

As to Organizing Stenographers.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—If an organization of stenographers is necessary in Cincinnati, how much more so here, in New York City? It is almost needless to say that stenographers constitute a very large part of the wage workers. At present the market is overcrowded, and the prospect of a future better condition. The power must live; the capitalist cannot do the work himself; therefore, "charitable institutions" are provided which turn out 100 "perfect stenographers" a month. As a result the supply is greater than the demand and labor is cheap. The stenographers follow in exactly the same economic line as the lowest of the proletariat. From year to year, as "OUR" country grows richer and richer, and "WE" become more "civilized" and "PROSPEROUS," the wages of the stenographer, as well as the wages of every other kind of worker, decreases.

Taking into consideration the above facts, the question arises: Why don't the stenographers organize? The reason is simple. They do not consider themselves as "common laborers," and look with contempt at their brothers with the overalls and rough, black hands. They believe themselves to be on an equal with their employers, not stopping to take into account the wages and treatment they receive. They would rather go on with their job, than to organize. It is folly to expect capitalist parties to stop immigration, we were then to turn around and expect capitalist parties to introduce Socialism, and to do this in the name of humanity under the sovereignty of the prestige of the sovereign.

F. L. SHERWOODVILLE, O.—There is no provision in law, either Federal or State, on the subject. If elected, the candidate can take his office.

J. P. YONKER, N. Y.—There is no chance whatever for the Comrade to get away in March.

F. S. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Notice of rates and the like, except a paper, and being detained in the Post Office. For this reason this paper excludes all such notices.

C. S. CHELSEA, MASS.—To argue, it is essential that the rank of a man's thinking machinery be strong, so as to enable him to reason. Yes, indeed, Socialism is against the intellect of the capitalist, and is anti-immigration. You would be right in calling us "stupid" if, after we declare that anti-immigration is against the interests of capitalist parties, we then turn around and expect capitalist parties to introduce Socialism, and to do this in the name of humanity under the sovereignty of the prestige of the sovereign.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 Henry Kahn, Secretary, 240 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
 F. J. Harbo, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY.
 226 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice: The technical reasons for Party amendments cannot be discussed in this office on Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting was held on Friday, February 16th at the DAILY PEOPLE building. Absent, Elmer Forbes and Rudolph Katz. Excused.

August Gillman in the chair.
 Receipts for week ending February 16th, \$83.95. Disbursements, \$95.50. Elmer Forbes elected as Treasurer.

Semi-annual report of the Workers' Publishing Association received and placed on file.

Financial report from the Labor News Company received, placed on file, and a sub-committee of Henry Kahn and Julius Hammer elected to confer with Julius Pierce, manager.

Reports of agitation work received from H. Popin and W. S. Dalton.

Section San Francisco, Cal., sends semi-annual report; reports election of officers and intense activity in agitation and spreading of party press and Socialist literature.

Section Providence reports that funds are being raised to keep an organizer in the field.

Section Seattle, Wash., reports the unanimous expulsion of E. T. Kingsley and Charles J. Knights, and the election of G. E. T. Allen, as organizer. Also sends semi-annual report.

Sections report the receipt and prompt return of communications from "Butcher, National Secretary, etc."

JULIUS HAMMER.

Recording Secretary.

Rhode Island.

The committee in charge of the vaudeville concert of the Rhode Island State Committee desires to call the attention of all the comrades to the fact that the concert will positively take place on Thursday evening, February 21, in Music Hall, Providence. The date originally set, February 12, had been left to two different parties, through a mistake on the part of the janitor, and as the other parties had applied claim, and a written contract with which to clinch their claim, we were of necessity obliged to make the best of it, and postpone the event. The committee have worked hard to prepare a program that would be enjoyable to all who attend, and the following array of talent speaks for itself:

Miss A. Pauline Baxter, reader, lending lady for the late Frank Mayo.
 Miss Sauter, violinist; Robert J. Casey, baritone soloist; Richard Palmer, tenor soloist; Walter Natt, "The Georgia Ragtime in Paradise," Carcillo, grotesque comedian and dancer; Walter Natt, in songs up-to-date; John B. Mull, "Just a Little Boy," Bert Clare, character songs; Walter Kahn, comedian; Wally Phillips, "Weary Willie from Woonsocket;" Carl and Clara, vocalists; Professor Ernest Werrell, musical director.

We have gone to considerable expense in engaging a large hall in the center of the city in order to make it convenient for comrades outside of Providence and it is hoped that the out-of-town comrades will rally in goodly numbers on this occasion, and once more prove their loyalty to the party.

There is no doubt whatever that the affair will be a success from an artistic standpoint, but it will require the combined efforts of all the comrades to make it a financial success. The mere attendance will not suffice; each one must dispose of as many tickets as possible, and endeavor to fill the hall. The price, twenty-five cents in all parts of the hall, is reasonable enough, and the program is one that should commend itself to all classes of amusement lovers. Let us try to make this affair a raising success, so that it may become an annual feature of the party work in Rhode Island.

R. F. HUNT.
 For R. I. State Com.

Peekskill Nominations.

On Thursday, Feb. 14, Section Peekskill held a municipal convention and nominated the following ticket:

For President of the village, Alden W. Richards.

For Trustee, District 1, Gilbert McAvoy.

For Trustee, District 2, McClelland Miller.

For Trustee, District 3, Oscar B. Lent.

For Assessor, Alexander L. Lent.

For Water Commissioners, Chas. Zedot, John Lent.

As an address to the voters, the resolutions adopted by Section Cleveland, O., were copied and ordered printed in the village papers.

Cigarmakers' Execlor Alliance, L. A. 249, S. T. & L. A.

LONDON, ONT., Feb. 16.-L. A. 249. Cigarmakers' Execlor Alliance, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Cor. Sec., H. Wheatcroft; Fin. Sec., O. Haselrover; Treas., G. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. G. Carroll; Auditing Committee—J. Costello, R. Carroll, J. Meredith; Grievance Committee—H. Maule, G. Bryce.

Cigarmakers' Execlor Alliance, L. A. 249, S. T. & L. A. meets on the 21 and 4th Friday of every month at S. L. P. Hall, No. 261½ Dundas street.

PITTSBURG PA. ATTENTION!
 Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sunday, February 24.—S. Schulberg, Subject: "The Working Class."

Sunday, March 3.—Valentine Remmel, Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Sunday, March 10.—James McConnell, Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 17.—John R. Root,

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."
 Sunday, March 24.—D. E. Gilchrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Union."
 Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."
 Sunday, April 7.—Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics."
 Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties."
 Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party."
 JAS. MCCONNELL,
 JOHN F. TAYLOR,
 S. SCHULBERG,
 Agitation Committee.

Call for Detroit Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of Detroit, Mich., will hold a mass convention of Party members in Manchester's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m.

The convention is for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, and two Representatives for the University.

Every comrade should attend.

M. MEYER, Secy.
 State Central Committee, S.L.P.
 Detroit, Mich. Feb. 18.

Section Hamilton, Ohio.

Section Hamilton has elected officers as follows:

Organizer—A. Steiger.
 Financial secretary—Ben Hilbert.
 Recording Secretary—L. Herzog.
 Treasurer—Frank Ferber.
 Literary agent—J. H. Nordholt.

Auditing Committee—J. Rooke, J. Steiger, P. Ferber.

Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., has organized a class for the purpose of studying the science of Socialism as laid down by Karl Marx in his "Capital."

The class meets every second, fourth and fifth Monday evening at 1228 Westworth avenue. All comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited to join, and as there are no dues or cost to its members, we urge all to enroll themselves as members.

Baltimore, Md.

Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold its next meeting February 17 at 8 p. m. instead of in the morning. Meetings will be held hereafter every two weeks at the Labor Library, 1011, 1013 East Baltimore street. Readers of the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE are invited.

ROBERT W. STEVENS,
 Organizer.

Peoria, Ill.

Convention for township nominations will be held February 23rd, 8 p. m. Convention for city nominations will be held March 2nd, 8 p. m. Comrades be present in force. For Section Peoria, CARL KOECHLIN, Secy.

Philadelphians Attention.

You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned.

I. KATZ,
 Care of Headquarters, S. L. P.,
 1301 Germantown avenue.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

Organizers Take Notice.

Tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held on March 17, at the Grand Central Palace, are now in the hands of the undersigned, and the Organizers of the Assembly Districts should at once secure a supply for their respective organizations.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
 240 New Reade St. Manhattan.

Resolutions of Syn. a. y.

WHEREAS, In the death of Daniel F. Mullane, his family lost a dutiful husband and a loving father, and this local an earnest worker, a good comrade and a character member, be it

RESOLVED, By the members of Local Alliance 330, S. T. & L. A., in regular session assembled, that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of Daniel F. Mullane in their great affliction and we mourn with them in the loss they have sustained in their sad bereavement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the DAILY PEOPLE for publication, a copy to the family of Mullane, and a copy speeded over the minutes of this meeting of Salem Mixed Alliance, Local 330, S. T. & L. A.

February 16, 1901.

S. C. C. the Motion.

I wish to second the proposition of R. H. B. with regard to increasing the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

This is the best season to secure subscribers, for the reason that the agitation thus conducted will have time to bear fruit by the next election. If every reader will make an effort at once, we can easily double the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Those who for any reason find it impossible to get new readers, could do their part by paying for a subscription to be sent to some intelligent workman in their locality.

Begin the work to-day and let us see what the concerted action of the WEEKLY PEOPLE readers can accomplish.

J. W. B.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

In the Field of Capital, during the past week, the most striking manifestation of its activity were shown in the power and ramifications of the Standard Oil Company, the consolidations of railroads, and the concentration going on in other industrial directions.

The National Bank statement during the past week showed deposits in New York City of one thousand and eleven millions of dollars in round figures. Of this amount \$17 millions, or almost one third, is deposited in the seven national banks controlled by the Standard Oil Company. It is calculated that it will require at least \$200,000,000 to pay, or to provide the capital necessary to insure the success of the new steel combine, in which John Rockefeller the head of the Standard Oil Company is deeply interested. In other words, then, the deposits of the National Bank are so great that they alone could provide the capital necessary to the success of the greatest combine ever financed. But the Standard Oil Company magnates evidently desire to improve upon this state of affairs; they most likely want all the deposits as they want all the business. In New York City, the Colonial Bank will open a new branch in a few weeks. This will be the fourth branch this bank has opened since its association with the Hanover National Bank, which is controlled by Standard Oil magnates.

On Thursday last the New York Glue Company with a capital of \$1,000,000 was incorporated by Standard Oil magnates. On the preceding day it was announced that J. J. Hill was after the control of the Crow's Nest (Canada) Coal Company, which has a charter to construct a railway south from the coal fields to the International boundaries. It was stated that Mr. Hill was acting in conjunction with the Standard Oil Company, in an endeavor to secure control of the Canadian coal fields. Then came the news that J. Pierpont Morgan, obviously acting for the new steel combine, in which Mr. Rockefeller figures so prominently—was after independent steel and iron plants at Ironton, Ohio and Ashville, Ky. Finally came the news of the clash between the Guggenheim interests, and the Standard Oil Company interests for the control of the silver or smelting trust. The power and ramifications of this company, sustain the Socialist contention that following the creation of a trust in one line, there will come a trust of trusts in many lines of industry.

After the Standard Oil Co., the railroad consolidations merit our attention. Reliable authorities state that the increase in the number of railroad consolidations since the beginning of the year is astounding. These consolidations embrace small railroads and large systems alike. This the DAILY PEOPLE will show in a future article. Their effect upon the labor question may be gathered from a resume of the displacement that they will effect, that is contained in the Field of Labor.

During the week the Goulds acquired the New Orleans and Northwestern system, which will be made a part of the Iron Mountain system. They also acquired the St. Louis and San Francisco, which will be merged in the Southwest system. The Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad and the York Southern combined, and formed the Maryland and Pennsylvania, with \$7,000,000 capital. The New York Central absorbed the Delaware and Hudson. The Southern Railway will absorb the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. So may the Chicago and Eastern and the St. Louis and Western merge. The Harriman Syndicate is after the Chicago Great Western, and is likely to get it. The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed a bill permitting the Pennsylvania road to increase its capital; so some absorptions by that company may be looked for. So great is the consolidations of railroads now that the Indiana Senate has passed the Jones Railroad Bill, permitting railroads to consolidate, even though they are parallel lines.

Concentrations in other industries were shown by the creation of a Grindstone Trust at Cleveland, Ohio. This combine has a capital of \$500,000 and includes the quarries of five Lake Huron towns, having a capacity of 1,000,000 grindstones annually. Then came successively a collar and cuff trust, including all but five manufacturers at Troy, N. Y., capital \$200,000; a tile combine at Providence, R. I., including three companies, and \$3,000,000 capital. A drug store trust, including retail drug stores in Chicago, and incorporated as the Dorrison Chemical Co. This is organized in opposition to the National Pharmaceutical Association, composed mostly of retailers who want to regulate jobbers and manufacturers. A corner trust, composed of the corners of Ohio, and known as the State Cooperative Association; capital not given. A merger of the Brooklyn and the Weedsan Cooperative Companies, of Brooklyn, also took place.

The Tin Can Trust fought out the Louisville Can Co. and will increase its output for Southern trade. The Leather-shoe Manufacturing Co. of Lestershire, N. Y., one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers, bought out the Weed Tannery of Binghamton, N. Y. In order to be independent of the Leather Trust. This company intends to build a factory at Union, nine miles below Binghamton, with a capacity of 200,000 pairs of shoes daily. The Leather Trust, on the other hand, is going to build a large factory in Cincinnati for the manufacture of patent leather enamel goods, thus putting a tighter grip on the shoemakers in general.

Remors have been revived once more that the leading straw boards and box concerns at Chicago will consolidate with the American Strawboard Co., better known as "the Strawboard Trust." Whether they do or not, next week will witness a great and, most possibly, greater consolidations. Not a day passes without them. They are the unending outgrowth of capitalism, and the beginning of Socialism.

In the Field of Labor during the week the fact of greatest significance that occurred was the reported displacement of labor on the consolidated railroad lines of this country. According to reports, the number of men who will be rendered idle, fair to exceed the number of drimmers rendered idle by the concentration of industry some four years ago, when it was found that these gentlemen were of less importance to industry, especially trustful industry, than they had imagined themselves to be, and when a large number of them suddenly found themselves without employment.

On the railroads it is estimated that from 20,000 to 35,000 men, many of whom occupy very high and important positions, as well as "the mere" wage slave, will have to go. The railroads are constantly undergoing closer consolidation, and in the course of time even the highest number of displaced men recorded above is likely to be exceeded.

This saving of labor by consolidation is in keeping with the many instances of the same, shrouded in the past. It has demonstrated anew the Socialist contention that with increased concentration, industry can be conducted with less labor and friction, and with more profit to the community—when the community see fit to own and concentrate industry—than when industry is conducted by numerous, isolated and small concerns.

The railroads will henceforth be able to do a greater volume of business at a comparatively less labor cost.

Next to these consolidations, short-downs, owing to overproduction and the necessity of curtailment, are most significant. This necessity of curtailing production is heard with increased frequency nowadays, and prognosticates widespread industrial trouble in the not very distant future.

In Porto Rico, the cigar manufacturers have found it necessary to discharge their employees, in order to allow their output to become equal to the demand. The Southern Hosiery Yarn Association has curtailed work on soft yarns, to the extent of fifty per cent. This affects 3,000 employees; while the Southern Cotton Spinners are billed to hold a meeting to consider the question of curtailing production, in other words, to meet overproduction in the other branches of the Southern cotton industry, the result of which will also affect many thousands. In addition to this, discharges and reduced working time are occurring in other industries. The Hartford Machine Screw Co., in the city of that name, discharged a number of experienced toolmakers. The Billinger & Spencer Co., same place, manufacturers of drop forgings, reduced the working time one day and a half a week, owing to slack orders. The longshoremen employed on the Cunard Line dock, Pier 57, North River, had to submit to a reduction of holiday pay, from 45 to 30 cents an hour, owing to the large number of unemployed ready to take their situations at even that rate.

Strikes occurred during the week at Holyoke, Mass., where compositors, pressmen and feeders went on strike, instead of 10, in conformity with the schedule of the time of the establishment; at Paterson, N. J., where twenty-five silk weavers struck for the submission of imperfect work to a shop committee, as a check on the firm system and favoritism; in this city, where the Wise Frame Makers want a recognition of their union, better conditions and better wages; one hundred janitors struck rather than pay twenty-five cents for the electricity necessary to operate their machines. The Dock Builders have struck again, after winning a "Middie" victory; their employers having granted all their demands on Thursday, while they only took time to Friday to see that they did not live up to them, so the men on three out of four jobs were called out once more to win the "victory" already won. The breaker boys in the Large Cliff colliery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., struck against the harsh treatment of the breaker boys, causing the mine to shut down. In Paris, France, the dressmakers have gone on a strike of formidable proportions, for fixed wages, instead of piece work. Strikes were averted in Boston, where the wage scale of Typographical Union 13, making women's wages equal to men's was accepted without any general opposition. In Pittsburgh, where the surface car employees have the reinstatement of two discharged men, a compromise ended the trouble. The only strike won was that of the district messenger boys of the Postal Telegraph Company in Chicago, who had their wages increased from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week. These wages are only likely to be paid until a new lot of boys is broken in.

The miners lost a strike at the Latrobe Colliery of C. Fardoe & Co. at Hazleton, Pa. Eight hundred and thirty-five men and boys struck against the discharge of two men, whom the firm refused to reinstate. The leaders of the Mine Workers' Union backed down under the dissipation of the men, who wished to return to work, and the strike was ended in defeat.

The strikers at the velvet mill in Mystic, Conn., are still out against the firm system, and appeal for help. The striking silk weavers of Scranton, Pa., also appeal for financial aid. Their strike began Jan. 21 against overwork and for increased wages of 70 and 75 cents weekly, has now spread to every silk mill in the Lackawanna Valley, Pa. Every one of the mills is idle, and 4,500 strikers are now out.

An immense strike of the building trades and structural steel workers is probable in Pittsburgh on April 1. The Jersey Central Railroad men, especially the train men, are now almost disorganized. On Saturday, Jan. 26, it was announced that the employees of this road had been granted a new wage scale, involving increase of wages and decrease of hours.

The brakemen, however, are, again clamoring for a reduction of hours and increased mileage pay.

Two large strikes were ended last week, the Chicago Building Trades and the Foundrymen's strike, the first of

one year, the second of eight months. duration. The Chicago strike resulted in the abolition of the Building Trades Council, the sympathetic strike, the regulation of apprentices, the limitation of the amount of a day's work, the use of material or tools, except prison-made, and the freedom of foreman from his trade union regulations—in fact, the abolition of those measures which make pure and simple power and prevent the employers from taking undue advantage of them. All strikes to be settled by arbitration without stoppage of work is the trump card. In the settlement of the Foundrymen's strike, the arbitrary limitation of output is surrendered by the men; the manufacturers to have the right also to introduce moulding machines.

Such advantages are the key to the situation, and mean the final doom of the men. Such are the settlements of pure and simple trade unionism.

During the course of the week, there was the usual fatalities that occur to labor in the performance of those tasks that makes capital strong and arrogant, and that give the lie to the capitalist doctrine that labor needs no rights in production and distribution; and that the risks are only incurred by capital. Capital, not only subjects labor to conditions in which the lives of the laborers are destroyed, but it creates those conditions in which the destruction of life is further enhanced.

In Budapest, Hungary, the conditions there have created large numbers of unemployed, who paraded the streets demanding "Work or Bread." They were fed on the "bread diet," that is, they were shot down by the military authorities.

Taking all in all, the week past was not a good one for labor.

PRACTISING IN THE POOR.

Columbia College Students Lolling Wish to Observe Effects of Cold Weather.

Three young men called at the City Lodging House, at First avenue and Twenty-third street, early yesterday morning, and asked to see Superintendent Blair, of the Outdoor Poor Department. They were well dressed, and their prosperous appearance was in such great contrast to that of the usual caller that the man at the door was astonished.

"We are studying types," explained one of the young men. "We are students at Columbia, and have been asked to investigate the effect of the extreme cold on the poorest classes."

"We take up all such things in the department of Sociology," said one of the other students. "Our hope is to bring labor and capital into a closer relation and better understanding."

Superintendent Blair had not yet arrived, but the students were shown through the lodging house. They found plenty of material for study. There were boys and men in the place, ranging from seventeen to eighty years of age, of all nationalities apparently, some black and others white.

"We always know when it is cold without going outside," said the man in charge. "With the first cold wind the hoboes begin to chase themselves to us. We know the chronic cases and give them little encouragement. But there's a lot of young fellows that comes here to get work and get stranded. We give them a lift, but they must not come more than six or seven times. We keep the old ones and they can be sent to the island or back to friends."

"Yesterday and today we have been jammed full. Night before last I thought never get 'em stored away. I've been here ten years, but it was the worst I ever saw. Superintendents Blair is very busy. We hope for warmer weather, and as quick as it comes we will be all right."

The trio of investigators thanked the attendant and went to Bellevue, where they were shown every courtesy. At the United Charities Building they found a long line of applicants.

One of the students said that they had visited several of the sectarian charities on Thursday, and made a particular study of the Hebrew work of relief on the East Side. They found every place crowded with applicants.

His Original Accumulation.

A Chicago paper, which has a large country circulation, printed not long ago the following advertisement:

"Wanted—The largest sum of \$2 for the best specimen of any kind which is sent in before next Monday evening."

The advertisement was signed by an obscure Italian fruit dealer, and the fish caught at the bait like a hungry shark at the legs of a swimmer. In three days he had received enough apples to stock the fruit store which he was starting, and he was obliged to consign much of the fruits to barrels which were piled in the back room.

He was glad enough to pay \$2 for the highest, and, of course, he sold all of the other specimens. The advertiser, too, tended to give him a big trade from the outset, and from the proceeds of his neat little scheme he was able to build up the most profitable fruit store in all the downtown district.—Chicago Chronicle.

Socialistische ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

One year, \$1.00
 Six months, .50
 Three months, .25

BUSINESS OFFICE, 229 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., where all money transactions and business communications are to be directed.

Contributions for the Editor should be addressed to Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, 229 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY
ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER
IN THE WORLD.

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.

EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.

SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live today, shall be given the same opportunity the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

No. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

TO VOTERS OF ST. LOUIS.

The S. L. P. Urges Arm and Hammer for All Enemies.

Workmen you will called upon to again use your elective franchise, April 23, 1901.

Have you given the subject that consideration due to the importance of the act?

There are three political parties in the field, each representing the interests of an economic and social class.

The Republican Party, composed of, and representing the powerful economic and social class, Plutocracy, have formulated a set of principles which, if adopted as the policy of government, will be of great material gain to them.

Hence their great efforts to get control of the municipal government.

The Republican Party claims that their policy will add millions to the wealth of the city. They are redundant with promises to further schemes to this end, there can be no reasonable doubt of their keeping their promises.

Into whose pockets do they contemplate these millions to go?

Into the pockets of the workmen? No. Physically, mentally and morally debauched, the large capitalist class can only see, feel or vote for the grinding of surplus values from the sweat and blood of the working class.

The Democratic Party composed of, and representing the middle-lower branch of the capitalist class, the owners of small means of production—the small farmer, the small manufacturer, the small business man and trader—have declared in favor of a set of